

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

HARYANA



सत्यमेव जयते

JIND

HARYANA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



JIND

सत्यमेव जयते

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

CHANDIGARH (INDIA)

1986

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

Available from :

The Controller Printing and Stationery, Haryana, Chandigarh
(India)



Price : Rs.

सन्धमेव जयते

Printed by :

Controller of Printing and Stationery Department, Union Territory,
Chandigarh.

FOREWORD

A district gazetteer is not merely a statistical report on the economic development in the district. It brings out all the facets of life in the district, depicting its history, geography and its people. It should thus prove of use to the administrators in knowing the district.

The Jind district with its varied history of administration, lies west of Kurukshetra and Karnal districts. It is a land of legendary and the sacred Sarasvati. The town of Jind is believed to have been founded at the time of Mahabharata, when the Pandvas built a temple in honour of Jainti Devi (Goddess of victory). The town Jaintapuri grew up around the temple, which later got corrupted to Jind. The district has many places of pilgrimage.

I am thankful to the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister for the encouragement they gave to the Gazetteer staff.

CHANDIGARH:

April, 1986.



L. C. GUPTA
Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Haryana,

PREFACE

This volume is the sixth in the series of the revised District Gazetteers of Haryana. It has been prepared on the pattern laid down by the Government of India. Before Independence (1947), the district was under the different Princely States; Jind and Safidon tahsils formed part of Jind State while Narwana tahsil formed a part of Princely State of Patiala. A brief account about the present district of Jind which came into existence on November, 1, 1966, is available in the Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha) Gazetteer, 1904, published by the then Punjab Government and Imperial Gazetteer of India, (Provincial Series), 1908, originally drafted by Mr. H. A. ROSE, I.C.S.

During this period of 78 years since the publication of the above two gazetteers containing information about the district in 1908, far-reaching changes have taken place in social, economic and political conditions of the district. On the political level, momentous changes have occurred on account of achievement of Independence, creation of Haryana as a separate state and the formation of a separate Jind district as on November 1, 1966. On the socio-economic plane, metamorphosis has been brought about by the implementation of the Five-Year Plans. Effort has been made to depict in the present volume, the impact of political and socio-economic changes during the above period.

It will not be out of place to mention that the area now included in the district has been the birth-place of ancient culture and civilization. The temple at Kalayat is important religiously and architecturally. A few representative photographs and one map (General) are added at the end of the volume.

After drafting, a number of sections of various draft chapters were sent to the Deputy Commissioner, District Officers and heads of the concerned departments for verification of the material contained in the draft. I am grateful to them all and their staff for their help. I wish to thank the Director, North Western Circle, Survey of India, the Botanical Survey of India; the Meteorological Survey of India; the Geological Survey of India and all other voluntary organisations for providing information.

The officers and the staff of Gazetteers Unit merit appreciation for their hard work and devotion. Before joining the new assignment, Shri Sudarshan Kumar Gupta, former Joint State Editor,

Gazetteers, had also gone through the entire draft. Sarvshri Jeet Ram Ranga, Editor; Padam Singh Ahlawat, Research Officer, R. K. Malhotra, Deputy Superintendent; Muni Lal Gupta, Deputy Superintendent and Tej Bhan, Assistant handled the different assignments very efficiently.

My acknowledgements are due to Dr. H. A. Phadke, Dr. K. C. Yadav for writing the chapter on 'History' and Prof. V. K. Sharma for the section on Topography.

Thanks are due to the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, U.T., Chandigarh and all their staff for extending full co-operation in the printing of this volume.

CHANDIGARH

April, 1986



RAGHBIR SINGH
State Editor and Joint
Secretary to Government, Haryana,
Revenue Department.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

ORIGIN AND NAME OF THE DISTRICT

The district derives its name from its headquarters town Jind which is said to be a corruption of Jaintapuri. It is also said that this town had been founded at the time of Mahabharata. According to an old saying the Pandavas built a temple in honour of Jainti Devi (the goddess of victory), offered prayers for success, and then launched the battle with the Kauravas. The town grew up around the temple and was named Jaintapuri (abode of Jainti Devi) which later on came to be known as Jind.¹

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA AND POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

Location and boundaries.—The district lies in the north of Haryana between 29° 03' and 29° 51' north latitude and 75° 53' and 76° 47' east longitude. On its east and north-east lie the districts of Karnal and Kurukshetra respectively. Its boundary line on the north forms the inter-state Haryana-Punjab border with Patiala and Sangrur districts of Punjab across it. In the west and south-west it has a common boundary with district Hisar and in its south and south-east lies the district of Rohtak and Sonapat respectively.

Area.—The area of the district in 1975 was 3,311 square kilometres. In size, the district ranked ninth among the then eleven districts² of the State. Narwana is the largest tahsil in the district with an area of 1,556.04 square kilometres followed by Jind tahsil (1,289.26 square kilometres) and Safidon tahsil (465.70 square kilometres).

Population.—The total population of the district according to the 1971 Census was 7,72,111 (4,15,709 males and 3,56,402 females).

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

It is with Gajpat Singh that Jind history begins. He seized a large tract of country, including Jind and Safidon, obtained the

¹*Phulkian States Gazetteer*—(Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, p. 334.

²The twelfth district of Faridabad has been created on August 15, 1979.

title of Raja under an imperial *farman* in 1772, and assumed the style of an independent prince. The Jind State was in 1837 divided into two *nizamats*, Sangrur and Jind. The *nizamat* of Sangrur comprised only one tahsil bearing the same name which now forms part of the Punjab. The *nizamat* of Jind comprised two tahsils, Jind and Dadra¹ (1901).

With the formation of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) in 1948, the states were grouped into eight districts, namely, Patiala, Barnala, Bhatinda, Kapurthala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Mahendragarh and Kohistan (Kandaghat). In 1953, the number of districts was reduced to five, by merging Barnala with Sangrur and Kandaghat and Fatehgarh Sahib with Patiala. Thus the Sangrur district comprised five tahsils, namely, Barnala, Malerkotla, Sangrur, Narwana and Jind.

During the reorganisation of the Punjab in 1966, the Sangrur district was bifurcated and Jind and Narwana tahsils were allocated to Haryana and were constituted into Jind district. The Jind tahsil was bifurcated into two tahsils of Jind and Safidon in 1967. In January, 1973, 54 villages of Kaithal tahsil were transferred to Jind district, 43 going to Jind tahsil, 5 to Safidon tahsil and 6 to Narwana tahsil. One village namely, Barsola was transferred to Jind tahsil from Hansi tahsil of Hisar district in 1974.

SUB-DIVISION, TAHSILS AND THANAS

The district is divided into two sub-divisions, Jind and Narwana.² The Jind Sub-division comprises two tahsils, viz. Jind and Safidon while the Narwana Sub-division coincides with the Narwana tahsil. There are 7 police stations and 8 police posts³ in the district.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The district of Jind stretching in the north-west to south-east direction occupies the north-central part of the Haryana. Physiographically, it constitutes a part of the Punjab-Haryana plain, which is largely flat and featureless and is formed of Pleistocene and sub-recent alluvial deposits of the Indo-Gangetic system. Wind action in the past and man's role in recent times have played a prominent part in shaping the relief of the district which is located in a transitional zone between the sub-humid districts of Kurukshetra and Karnal in the east and the semi-arid district of Hisar in the west.

¹Now it is a part of Bhiwani district.

²Now there are three sub-divisions:—Jind, Narwana and Safidon.

³For more details see the Chapters on 'General Administration' and 'Law and Order and Justice'.

Broadly speaking, the district is a flat, monotonous upland plain. It is evident from the fact that the general elevation of the district ranges between 218 metres and 239 metres above sea level. As the spot-heights are examined more closely, one discovers that there is no general and consistent trend in the slope of the area. However, the northern part of Narwana tahsil presents a saucer like shape, having the highest elevation of 239 metres in the extreme north near Sanghan village where the district borders with the district of Kurukshetra (Haryana), Patiala and Sangrur (Punjab). As one moves south-westward, the ground level gradually declines reaching its lowest of 226 metres near the town of Narwana from where it again starts rising until it reaches 232 metres near Durjanpur village almost on the district's border. The southern half of the district, consisting of Jind and Safidon tahsils, on the other hand, offers a gradual east-to-west slope. The highest point in this part of the district is reached near village Bahri (232 metres) and the lowest elevation of 218 metres is met near Rajpura village in the west along the district border with Hisar district.

The lack of any significant variation in local relief, slope, arrangement of landforms and surficial material denies the district of any further sub-division into landform regions. However, on micro-examination of the topographical maps of the area one cannot escape observing some topographic variations.

There are minor undulations in the general physiographic formation of the district. These undulations characterise the area having been subject to wind action in the past and owe their existence to the presence of sand dunes, sand ridges and depressions at places. The sand dunes/ridges are now stable generally having a local relief of 2 to 6 metres. The largest and the highest sand dune of the district lying north-west of Kakrod village (Narwana tahsil) on Hisar-Jind border is 2 kilometres long and quarter a kilometre wide and has a local relief of 6 metres. This is the area where large sand ridges occur the most, particularly to the south-west of Kakrod village. Other areas where sand dunes occur frequently are (i) the area along Hisar border between Sulera village in the north and Danauda Khurd village in the south where the local relief ranges between 2 to 5 metres; (ii) the area in the vicinity of village Ashrafgarh, especially south-west and south of the village where the sand dunes rise from 2 to 4 metres above the local relief; (iii) the small area lying to south of Julani village (west of Jind town); and (iv) the area in the proximity of Jaijaiwanti village in Jind tahsil which has wide undulations but where the local relief variations do not exceed 4 metres.

These sand ridges apart, one also comes across three depressions at places. The largest of such depressions lies south of Bhambewa village in Safidon tahsil just on the district border with Sonipat district. This depression extends over 1.5 kilometres of length and about one kilometre of width and is about 5 metres deep. Another depression occurs north of village Bithmara (Narwana tahsil) which extends over 1 kilometre in length and about half a kilometre in width. The third lies to south of Safidon near village Bahaderpur and it extends over one kilometre in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ kilometre in width.

In brief, the district does not offer much physiographic diversity. It is flat, featureless, alluvial upland plain dotted only sporadically with sand dunes and depressions, yielding a local relief of not more than 6 metres either way.

DRAINAGE

With regard to the drainage pattern, the complete absence of major or minor rivers/streams defies any detailed discussion on drainage. However, it is necessary to mention the entry and termination of Chautang nadi into the district near the village Mundh and its termination near village Bosini into Karnal district after covering about a distance of ten kilometres in Jind district.

GEOLOGY

The district, by and large, is underlain by the quaternary alluvium, comprising chiefly clays, sand of various grades, *kankar*, and occasionally gravel and pebbles. It has been observed that the clayey material generally constitutes between 31 and 81 per cent of the clastic sediments down to a maximum drilled depth of about 151 metres from the ground level. Granular material comprising chiefly fine to coarse grained sand with occasional pebbles appear to be lenticular in shape with their longer axes generally running in the north-south direction.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Saltpetre.—Saltpetre, commonly known as 'shora' occurs as soil encrustations in several localities. The encrustations are maximum during dry months of summer when the evaporation of water due to capillary action of the soil is maximum. Saltpetre is economically exploited at Kalayat, Uchana, Narwana, Safidon and Jind.

Gypsum.—Gypsum has been reported from Julana area. It occurs as disseminations in the clay bands interbedded with sandy layers. The worn burrows in the clay bands are also seen.

GROUNDWATER

A buried river channel running in east-north-east to west-south-west direction has been located in the eastern part of the area. In Safidon-Jind tract successful tubewells have been constructed within a depth of 80 metres. Within this depth a thickness of 25 metres to 35 metres of granular materials comprising coarse sand, gravel and pebble is generally encountered.

The groundwater occurs in a thick zone of saturation in the alluvium both under confined and unconfined conditions. The shallow zone with free water surface, which is tapped chiefly by open wells and shallow tube-wells, is unconfined. The deeper aquifers which are underlain by extensive confining clays occur under confined conditions.

The depth of water table generally ranges from 0.83 to 39.80 metres. Water table is shallowest in the areas along canals, particularly the Hansi branch and in the area immediately to north of the Ghaggar. Water table is deep generally resting below 30 metres in the central parts of the district. The water table records a general decline ranging from 0.01 to 2.48 metres during the extreme summer months. In the areas where water table is closer to the land surface, waterlogging and soil salinisation exist.

The deeper aquifers are confined. The cumulative pressure head of the confined water has been generally recorded in the existing deep tubewells to vary between 2.5 metres and 11.5 metres from the ground level. The yield of the tubewells tapping such aquifers to the maximum depth of 98 metres ranges from 0.042 to 0.051 cubic metres per second.

In general the groundwater is alkaline in reaction, with little or no carbonate. The specific conductance of water varies widely ranging from 470 to 14,280 micromhos/cm at 25°C. Except for local patches, the groundwater is excessively hard. The groundwater in the northern parts of the district is magnesium-calcium, bicarbonate, chloride type and that of the southern parts sodium-magnesium, sulphate-chloride type.

SEISMOLOGY

The Jind district lies in a zone liable to moderate damages due to earthquakes. The history of past earthquakes shows that although no damaging earthquake originated near the place, yet the area

came under the influence of moderate to great earthquakes originating in the active seismic belts in the Himalayas the Sulaiman and Aravalli ranges and the Rann of Kutch.

The maximum seismic intensity experienced in this area was during the Kangra earthquake of 4th April, 1905, when the intensity reached VI MM¹. However, the probable maximum intensity of earthquakes on Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale in the area is not likely to exceed VII MM. The intensity VII MM corresponds to horizontal ground acceleration range of 18—140 cms/sec. The wide range of acceleration is due to the fact that acceleration is large on soft filled-up ground and much less on hard rock. Therefore, it is felt necessary that for structures founded on well consolidated foundation, a provision of seismic ground acceleration of 7 per cent of gravity may be made.

FLORA

This district is not very rich in flora and there is no natural forest at present. All existing forests are man-made and they are concentrated along the rail, road and canal strips. There are only two compact forests and these are known as Bir Bara Ban and Jind and Bithmara Escape respectively. The principal tree species, herbs, shrubs and climbers found in these forests are as under:—

Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.), *kikar* or *babul* (*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Bth.) Brenan), *safeda* (*Eucalyptus* sp.), *siris* (*Albizia lebbek* Benth), *Albizia procera* Benth., *ailanthus* (*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica* Juss.), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*) (L.) Skeels, *bakain* (*Melia azedarach* L.), *dhak* (*Butea monosperma* (Lamk) Taub., *kendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa* Roxb.=*D. melanoxylon* Roxb.), *bar* (*Ficus bengalensis* L.), *peepal* (*Ficus religiosa* L.), *mesaite* (*pahari kikar*) (*Prosopis juliflora* DC.), *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata* L.) *gular* (*Ficus racemosa* L.=*F. Glomerata* Roxb.), *Jal* (*Salvadora oleoides* Decne), *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula* L.) *Jand* (*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Macbr=P. *spicigera* L.), *gulmohar* (*Delonix regia* (Broj.)

¹Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931—Scale VI ; Felt by all, many frighten and run outdoors, some heavy furniture move, a few instances of fallen plaster and damaged chimneys and damage slight.

Scale VII : Everybody runs outdoors, damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, slight to moderate in well built ordinary structures and considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures, some chimneys broken and noticed by persons driving motor cars.

Raf.=Poinciana regia Boj.), *Bottle brush* (*Callistemon lanceolatus* DC.), *Chinar* (*Populus nigra* L.), *jakranda* (*Jacranda mimosifolia* D. Don), *am* (*Mangifera indica* L.), *beri* (*Zizyphus maritima* Lamk.=*J. Jujuba* Lamk, (non Mill.), *tut* (*Morus alba* L.), *simbal* (*Bombax ceiba* L.=*Bombax malabaricum* DC.), *lasura* (*Cordia dichotoma* Forst f.=*C. myxa* auctt. plur. non Linn.), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica* L.), *reru* (*Acecia Leucophalaea* Willd.), *barna* (*Cratera adonsonii* DC. subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacob.).

The shrubs found in these areas are : *hins* (*Capparis zeylanica* L.=*C. horrida* L.f.), *arund* (*Riccinus communis* L.), *karla* (*Capparis decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew.=*C. aphylla* Roth), *garanda* (*Carissa spinarum* L.) and *jhar* (*Zizyphus nummularia* (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.=*Z. rotundifolia* Lamk.).

The herbs found comprise *puthcanda* (*Achyranthes aspera* Linn.), *bansa* (*Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic), *aak* (*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Ait.f.), *kasunda* (*Cassia occidentalis* L.) and *panwar* (*Cassia tora* L.).

The climbers consist of *akra* (*Ipomoea fistulosa* Mart. ex Choisy) and *amarbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.).

The flora varies in different localities according to soil types which determine natural vegetation. Saline and alkaline soils are found mainly in Safidon tahsil and in patches along the railway strips. The main species found in these areas is *mesait* (*Prosopis juliflora* DC.).

Apart from growing naturally, it is also planted by the Forest Department. In addition to it, *farash* (*Tamarix aphylla* (L.) Karst.=*T. articulata* Vahl), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica* Juss.), *bakain* (*Melia azedarch* L.), *sisir* (*Albizia lebbek* Benth.) and *dhak* (*Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub.) are also found in saline and alkaline soils. In dry localities such as Uchana and Julana development blocks, *kikar* (*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex DC. subsp. *indica* (Bth.) Brenan), *ailanthus* (*Alanthus excelsa* Roxb.), *jal* (*Salvadora oleoides* Decne.) and *neem* (*Azadirachta indica* Juss.) are met with. In moist localities and in localities where the moisture condition in the soil is favourable, *jamun* (*Syzygium coumini* (L.) Skeels), *shisham* (*Dalbergiasissoo* Roxb.), *am* (*Mangifera indica* L.) and *tut* (*Morus alba*). are found.

Plantation is done in strips along the railway lines, roads and canals after taking the climatic and edaphic factors into account.

Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso* Roxb.) is extensively planted along the canals and roads where soil is sandy, loam to loamy and moisture conditions are good. The *shisham* has also been planted in irrigated land in Bir Bara Ban and Jind and Bithmara Escape forests. *Kikar* (*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Bth.) Brenan) and some other species are also planted along the railway strips, roads and canals.

Beri (*Zizyphus maritima* Lamk.=*Z. jujuba* Lamk (non Mill.) is also found in cultivated agricultural fields along the water-courses. *Hins* (*Capparis zeylanica* L.=*C. horrida* L.f.), *arund* (*Ricinus communis* L.), *kirir* (*Capparis decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew.=*C. aphylla* Roth), *garanda* (*Carissa spinarum* L.), *jhar* (*Zizyphus nummularia* (Burm. f.), Wight & Arn.=*Z. rotundifolia* Lamk.), *puthcanda* (*Achyranthus aspera* L.), *bansa* (*Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic.), *aak* (*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Ait. f.), *panwar* (*Cassia Tora* L.), *akra* (*Ipomoea fistulosa* Max. ex choisy), *amerbel* (*Cuscuta relfexa* Roxb.), *dhatura* (*Chota datura*) *Datura metel*), *satyanashi* (*Argemone mexicana* L.) are commonly found in the region.

This district is very poor as far as species of medicinal plants are concerned except for *Vitex negundo* L. and *Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic. which have medicinal value.

The Aquatic flowering plants are poorly represented. *Sawala Syalu* (*Vallisneria spiralis* L.), *nandh*, *jala* (*Hydrilla verticillata* (Linn. f.) Royle), *Apogeton* sp., *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. *Utricularia* sp., etc. are found in ponds, lakes and canals. *Azolla pinnata* Br. is floating aquatic fern, which sometime covers ponds and pools. *Sushni* (*Marsilea* sp.) another aquatic fern, is generally found on water margins.

Various species of weeds, which are found in forest area and cultivated and uncultivated agricultural fields are *piazi* (*Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav.), and *satyanasi* (*Verbesine encelioides* (Cav.) Bth. & H.f. ex A. Gray. The cultivated fields abound in *Aeschynomene indica* L., *Convolvulus arvensis* L., *gulabi* (*Crotalaria medicaginea* Lamk.), *dhuti* (*Euphorbia hirta* L.), *kangi* (*Euphorbia dracunculoides* Lamk.) and *piazi* (*Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav.).

The species of grasses found in the forest area, cultivated and uncultivated agricultural fields and other waste lands are: *baru* (*Sorghum halepense* pers.), *anjan* (*Sorghastrum nutans* L.=*Andropogon ciliatus* Ell.), *palwan* or *palwa* (*Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf=*Andropogon annulatus* Forssk.), *dub* or *khabbal*

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.), china (*Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link=*Panicum colonum* L.), munj, sur or sarkanda (*Saccharum bengalense* Retd.=*Erianthus munja* (Roxb.), Jeswiet =*E. sara* (Roxb.), sariata or sarvata (*Heteropogon contortus* (L.) P. Beauv.) sarkara, kana or kani (*Saccharum sponianum* L.), bhurt grass (*Cenchrus echinatus* L.), dhaman (*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.=*Pennisetum cenchroides* Rich.), gawan (*Apluda mutica* L.=*A. aristata* L.), kila or kesaria (*Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl.), motha (*Cyperus amabilis* Vahl.), narsall, nul, nara (*Arundo donax* L.) and panni (*Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash.). The leaves of dub, munj and sarkara are used for thatching huts, baskets, chairs, screen, etc. Sarkara and munj fibre is strong and used in making ropes, strings and mattings. The fibre of dub is inferior to that of munj. Khus Khus (*Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash.) and patira (*Typha elephantina* Roxb.) are often found in waterlogged areas and along canal banks. Singhara (*Trapa bispinosa* Roxb.) is cultivated in ponds. The common fodder grass include dubtu (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.), anjan (*Cymbopogon Jwaranchusa* (Jones) Schult), palwa (*Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf), sariata (*Heteropogon contortus* L.) P. Beauv.), sanwak (*Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link, *Cenchrus* sp., and species of *sporobolus*). Other grasses found are species of *Dactyloctenium* and *Aristida*.

FAUNA

Mammals

The primates, the highest group of animals are represented by *Macaca mulata* (Zimmermann); the *Rhesus Macaque* or bandar and *Presbytis entellus* (Dufresne), the common langur. The tiger, *Panthera tigris* (Linnaeus); and the leopard, *Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus) are no more seen in the district. Only one species of shrew, viz. *Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus) and two species of bat; the common yellow bat, *Scotophilus heathi* (Horsfield), and the tickell's bat, *Hesperoptenus tickelli* (Blyth), are found in the district. The five striped palm squirrel or gilheri, *Funumbulus pennati* (Wroughton); the Indian porcupine or sahi, *Hystrix indica* (Kerr); the Indian gerbille, *Tatera indica* (Hardwicke); the common house rat, *Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus); the house mouse, *Mus musculus* (Linnaeus) and the Indian hare, *Lepus nigricollis* (Cuvier) comprise the rodent fauna, though not very commonly seen. Chinkara, *Gazella gazella* (Pallas) and black buck, *Antelope Cervicapra* (Linn.) have also been seen in the district.

The blue bull or nilgai, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Pallas), once very common is still found all over the district.

Some other carnivorous animals which may be seen in the district are : *Felis chaus* (Guldenstaedt), the jungle cat, *Viverricula indica* (Desmarest), the small Indian civet; *Herpestes edwardsi* (Geoffroy), the common mongoose, *Canis auratus* (Linnaeus), ghidhar and *Vulpes benghalensis*... (Shaw), the Indian-fox.

Game Birds

The district is inhabited by a number of game birds some of which are residents while others visit the district only during winter. Gombduck, *Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos* (Pennat); cotton teal *Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus* (Gmelin); spotbill duck, *Anas poecilorhyncha* (Forester); large whistling teal, *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Viellot); treeduck, *Dendrocygna Javanica* (Horsfield); dab-chick, *Podiceps ruficollis capensis* (Salvadori); eastern greylag goose, *Anser anser rubrirostris* (Swinhoe); barheaded goose, *Anser indicus* (Latham); Brahminy duck, *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas); common shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus); Pintail, *Anas acuta* (Linnaeus); common teal, *Anas crecca crecca* (Linnaeus); mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Linnaeus); gadwall, *Anas strepera strepera* (Linnaeus); wigeon, *Anas penelope* (Linnaeus); bluewinged teal, *Anas querquedula* (Linnaeus); shoveller, *Anas clypeata* (Linnaeus); common pochard, *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus); ferruginous duck, *Aythya nyroca* (Guldenstaedt); and tufted duck, *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus) are various types of ducks and geese found in the district.

Wherever there are sizeable tanks and other stretches of water, these birds can be seen along with kingfishers and waders like sand pipes and stints.

In addition to water birds, other game birds like partridges and quails are common in the district. Indian black partridge, *Francolinus francolinus asiae* (Benaparte), the state bird of Haryana and grey partridge, *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* (Hartert) are common. Grey quail, *Coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus) is a seasonal (winter) visitor while black-breasted or rain quail, *coturnix coromandelica* (Gmelin), jungle bush quail, *Perdica asiatica punjabi*, whistler and rock bush quail, *perdica argoondah* (Sykes) are resident species.

Sandgrouses namely, Indian sandgrouse, *Pterocles exustus orlangeri* (Neumann) and blackbellied sandgrouse, *Pterocles orientalis orientalis* (Linnaeus) are resident birds while large pintail sandgrouse, *Pterocles alchata* (Gmelin) and spotted sandgrouse, *Pterocles senegallus* (Linnaeus) visit the district in winter. Their flocks, large and small, regularly visit some favourable waterholes.

Bengal green pigeon, *Treron phoenicoptera* (Latham) is found in the vicinity of villages chiefly on ficus trees and blue rock pigeon, *Columba Livia* (Gmelin) occurs in almost all the villages. Western turtle dove, *streptopelia orientalis meena* (Sykes); Indian ring dove, *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Frivaldzky); Indian spotted dove, *Streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gmelin); senegal dove, *Streptopelia senegalensis cambayensis* (Gmelin) and Indian emerald dove, *Chalcophais indica indica* (Linnaeus) are generally found in cultivated areas.

Besides birds like eastern large egret, *Egretta alba modesta* (J.E. Gray), median egret, *Egretta intermedia intermedia* (Wagler) and little egret, *Egretta garyetta garzetta* (Linnaeus) are found on inland water marshes, jheels, etc. Cattle egret, *Bubulous ibis coromandus* (Boddaert) can be seen moving along with grazing cattle.

The national bird of India, the common peafowl, *Pavo cristatus* (Linnaeus) is quite common and is seen in orchards, fields and gardens of the district.

The other common birds which can be seen are: large Indian parakeet, *Psittacula cupatria* (Linnaeus); rose ringed parakeet, *Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann); Indian house sparrow, *Passer domesticus indicus* (Jardine and Selby); blue checked bee-eater, *Merops superciliosus* (Linnaeus); blue jay, *Coracias benghalense benghalense* (Linnaeus); coppersmith, *Megalaima haemacephala indica* (Latham); Indian golden oriole, *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* (Sykes); pied crested cuckoo, *Clamator jacobinus serratus* (Sparrman); koel, *Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea* (Linnaeus); crow-pheasant, *Centropus sinensis* (Stephens); redvented bulbul, *Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus); white eared bulbul, *Pycnonotus leucogenys* (Gray); verditer flycatcher, *Muscicapa thalassina thalassina* (Swainson); Indian magpie robin, *Copsychus svecicus svecicus* (Linnaeus); Indian purple sunbird, *Nectarinia asiatica asiatica* (Latham); red munia *Estrilda amandava* (Linnaeus); Indian spotted munia, *Lonchura punctulata punctulata* (Linnaeus) and crested bunting, *Melophus lathamii* (Gray), etc.

Besides such attractive birds, as hoopoe, *Upupa eopos* (Linnaeus) and Indian white-eye, *Zosterops, Palpebroza palpebroza* (Temminck) are also seen in and around villages.

Birds of Economic Importance

Scavenger birds like pariah kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert); Brahminy kite, *Holiasur indus indus* (Boddaert); white backed vulture, *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin); tawny eagle, *Aquila rapax vindhiana* (Franklin); Indian jungle crow *corvus macrorhynchos culminatus*

(Sykes); Indian house crow, *Corvus splendens splendens* (Viellot), etc. keep the district cleared of dead animals by feeding on them. The Indian scavenger vulture, *Neophron percnopterus ginginianus* (Latham), besides feeding on dead animals consumes a large quantity of human excreta. Predators like blackwinged kite, *Elanus caeruleus vociferus* (Latham); Indian shikra *Accipiter badius dussumieri* (Temminck); laggar falcon, *Falco biarmicus* (Temminck), kestrel, *Falco tinnuculus* (Linnaeus) are residential birds of the district. Other like pale harrier, *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin); marsh harrier, *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus); eastern steppe eagle, *Aquila nipalensis nipalensis* (Hedgson), etc. visit the district in winter. These along with spotted owlet, *Athene brama* (Temminck); eagle owl, *Bubo bubo* (Linn.) keep a check on the population of not only rodent pests but also various insect pests by consuming them.

A majority of the birds found in the district, feed on insects and caterpillars injurious to agriculture. Swifts such as Indian house swift, *Apus affinis affinis* (J.E. Gray); Indian palm swift, *Copsiurus parvus batasiensis* (J.E. Gray) and swallows like western swallow, *Hirundo rustica rustica* (Linnaeus) Indian wiretailed swallow, *Hirundo smithi fillifera* (Stephens) consume insects as their staple diet. Shrikes or butcher birds as they are popularly called, feed upon a considerable quantity of insects. Some other insects eating birds are king crow, *Dicrurus adsimilis albirictus* (Hodgson); Brahminy myna, *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin); Indian pied myna, *Sturnus contra contra* (Linnaeus); bank myna, *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham) babblers, warblers and flycatchers (Family: Muscicapidae), Larks (Family: Alaudidae) and wagtails (Family: Motacillidae) feed upon a considerable amount of worms in addition to insects. Rosy pastor and common Indian starling both winter visitor may specially be mentioned for their role in destroying numerous insects including grass hoppers on a large scale and thus help in saving crops to some extent.

Snakes

The venomous snakes of the district are *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider), common Indian krait, *Vipera russelli* (Shaw) Russell's viper, *Echis carinatus* (Schneider), phoorsa and *Naja naja* (Linn.) cobra. Other snakes which commonly met with are: *Typhlops porrectus* (Stoliczka) blind snake, *Leptotyphlops blandfordi* (Boulenger), *Python molurus* (Linn.) Indian python, *Eryx johni johni* (Russell), John's sand boa, *Lycodon striatus* (Shaw) wolf snake, *Ptyas mucosus* (Linn.) rat snake and *Psammophis Leithi* (Gunther), sand snake.

Lizards

The common lizards of the district, *Hemidactylus brooki* (Gray) and *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* (Ruppell) are found in and outside the buildings. *Calotes versicolour* (Daudin) is found in the lawn and hedges and attracts attention by its brilliant vermilion colour during the mating season. It is commonly known as blood sucker. *Uromastix hardwicki* (Gray), *sanda* may be found in sandy areas. In areas of thick vegetation *Mabuva macularia* (Dum and Babr.), *Ophiomorus tridactylus* (Blyth), *Acanthodactylus cantor cantoris* (Gunther) and *Varanus monitor* (Linn.) are found.

Tortoise

Two types of tortoises, viz. *Gecclenys hamilton* (Gray) and *Chitra indica* (Gray) are common in the district. The common frogs in the district are *Rana tigrina* (Daudin), Indian bull frog, *Rana Limnocharis* (Weig), Indian cricket frog, *Rana breviceps* (Schneider), Indian burrowing frog and *Bufo melanostictus* (Schneider), a common toad.

Fish

The different watercourses of the district abound in carps, catfish, snake-headed fish, etc. These are *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Hamilton) the *murakh*, *Labeo bata* (Hamilton) the *bata*, *labeo rohita* (Hamilton) the *rohu*, *Catla catla* (Hamilton) the *theil*, *Puntius sophore* (Hamilton) the *chiddu*, *Wallage attu* (Bloch and Schneider) the *mullee*, *Omook pabda* (Hamilton) the *pabda*, *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch) the *sanghi*, *Mystus vittatus* (Bloch) the *Kinger* and *Channa punctatus* (Bloch) the *dolla*, etc.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is on the whole dry, hot in summer and cold in winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to March is followed by hot season which lasts till the onset of the south-west monsoon. The monsoon withdraws by 15th September and is followed by the post-monsoon or the transition period.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall are available for only two stations in the district, the details of which are given in Tables I and II of Appendix. The average rainfall over the district as a whole is 55 cm. It generally increases from south or south-west to east or north-east. Over 70 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the

monsoon months of July to September. July and August are the rainiest months, together accounting for over 50 per cent of the annual rainfall. Pre-monsoon rainfall in June constitutes just about 10 per cent of the annual normal. Some precipitation, constituting about 10 per cent of the annual rainfall, is also received during the winter months of December to February in association with western disturbances which pass across the district or its neighbourhood from west to east, affecting the weather over the district in this season. The variation in annual rainfall from year to year is large. In 48 years during 1901 to 1948, Jind which is the only station in the district with a long period of rainfall record, had 220 per cent of the annual normal rain in 1933 and only 29 per cent in 1939. Considering the rainfall in individual years during 48 years, it was less than 80 per cent of the annual normal in 15 years, including one spell of consecutive 5 years and one of consecutive two years. It will be seen from table I of Appendix that the rainfall in the district was between 300 mm to 700 mm in 35 years out of 48 years.

The average number of rainy days for the district is only 25 out of which 18 days are confined to the months of June to September and 4 days to the winter months of December to March. This shows that rainfall occurs mainly as showers.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in the district in 24 hours was 225.5 mm. at Jind on 11th July, 1953.

Temperature.—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. On the basis of records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail, it is stated that from the beginning of March, temperature increases rapidly till June which is generally the warmest month. The mean daily maximum temperature during June is around 41°C and the mean daily minimum around 27° C. The heat in summer is intense. On individual days, the day temperature may occasionally exceed 47° or 48° C. Scorching dust laden winds which blow during the hot season render the weather very tiring. Afternoon thunder showers which occur on some days bring some relief although only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon by the end of June or beginning of July there is a drop in the day temperature but the nights are nearly as warm as in June. Due to the increased humidity in the air, the weather is oppressive between the rains. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the middle of September there is a decrease in temperature, the fall in the night temperature being more rapid. After October both day and night temperature decreases rapidly. January is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 21° C., and the mean daily minimum at about 6° C.

In the cold season, particularly in January and February, cold winds in the wake of passing western disturbances affect the district and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down to below the freezing point of water.

Humidity.—During the south-west monsoon-season, July to September, the relative humidity is high, being over 75—80 per cent in the morning and 55 to 65 per cent in the afternoon. High humidity of more than 70 per cent also prevails during the winter months of December to February. It is comparatively drier during the rest of the year. April and May constitute the driest part of the year when in the afternoon the relative humidity is 20 per cent or even less.

Cloudiness.—The sky is moderately clouded mainly in July and August. Cloudiness decreases rapidly by October. In the period of November to May, the sky is mostly clear or lightly clouded, except during passage of western disturbances in the cold season when the sky becomes cloudy for a brief spell of a day or two. From June onwards cloudiness increases.

Winds.—Winds are generally light, with some strengthening in force during late summer and early monsoon season. In the south-west monsoon season, winds from the south-west and west are more common, with the easterlies and south-easterlies blowing on some days. In the post-monsoon and winter season, south-easterlies and westerlies are common in the mornings while northerlies and north-westerlies are predominant in the afternoons. During summer, winds are from west or south-west in the morning. In the afternoons, winds blow from directions between west and north.

Special Weather Phenomena.—Thunderstorms, in association with pre-monsoon and monsoon rains occur mostly during June to September. During the winter also, a few thunderstorms occur in association with the western disturbances. A few thunderstorms may be accompanied by hail. Occasional duststorms occur during the hot season. Fog is rare and occurs only in winter.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

INTRODUCTORY

A synoptic historical view of the Haryana region as a whole highlights two political features governed by its geography. The approach to the Delhi gap with the western desert on one side and the mountains on the other lies through Haryana. Migrations of people from the north-west heading towards the rich Ganga Doab had to pass through Haryana by taking either the more easterly route through Ambala region along the Yamuna or the more westerly route skirting the desert somewhere along the Jind region. The same was true of the invaders from the north-west in the course of Indian history. In either case the Haryana region experienced the strong military or cultural impact of the foreign forces. Once, any political power was entrenched in Delhi even on a somewhat smaller scale in the early stages, one of its principal problems lay in securely holding the areas to the north. This explains why the early Sultans attached so much importance to places like Hansi, Hisar, Tosham, Bhatinda, Sirsa and Sirhind. In fact the rulers of Delhi even when they had mastered a great deal of northern India, met the challenge of rival invaders from the north-west in the battle-fields of Haryana. It is, therefore, no coincidence that Kurukshetra became the cultural (and political) headquarters of the Aryans.

Nor is it surprising that three historic battles for the defence of Delhi were fought on the field of Panipat.

ANCIENT PERIOD

The area in which the Jind district lies formed an integral part of Kurukshetra in the traditional geographical account. It derived its name after Jainti, an ancient *tirtha* mentioned in the *Mahabharata* and the *Padma Purana*¹, founded in honour of Jainti, the goddess of victory. According to a local tradition, the goddess was invoked by the Pandavas for victory in the battle against the Kauravas. A similar tradition is also current in connection with Devitirtha in Kurukshetra, the region where the battle is said to have been actually fought.

¹. *Mahabharata*, *Vanaparva* (Critical Edition, Poona) 81.16; *Padma Purana* (Anandasrama Ed) *Adi.*, 26.17.

The antiquity of the district is established on the basis of the discovery of the pre-Harappan, the Harappan, the late-Harappan and the Painted Grey Ware pottery at various places¹ from the district and the mention of its tirthas in the Puranas corroborates it.

The district was first occupied by a pre-Harappan Chalcolithic agricultural community whose pottery has been recovered from a number of places such as Anta, Morkhi, Beri Khera (tahsil Safidon); Balu, Hatho, Rani Ran (Bata), Pahlwan, Dhakal (tahsil Narwana); Birbaraban, Barsana, Jind (Bir) Pauli, Karsola (tahsil Jind), etc. It is not yet possible to state from where these people had moved here or to throw much light on their socio-economic life. However, on the basis of the evidence of the nearby pre-Harappan sites like Mitathal (Bhiwani district), Siswal, Banwali and Rakhigarhi (Hisar district), it may be stated that these people possibly lived in mud brick and thatched roof houses, used wheel-made pottery, terracotta and copper-made objects.

Ritauli, Birbaraban, Pauli (Jind tahsil), and Balu (Narwana tahsil) have yielded pottery of the mature Harappan culture.

1. The explored archaeological sites in the district are as follows:—
(Abbreviations : PH (Pre-Harappan); H (Harappan) LH (Late Harappan) PGW (Painted Grey Ware); Hist (Historical); Med (Medieval)

Tahsil Jind :

Birbaraban (P H, H, Early Hist) ; Khera Bakata (Med) ; Khokhri I (LH, PGW) ; II (LH, PGW, Med) ; Barsana I (Early Hist, Med) ; II (PH) ; Manoharpur II, I (PH, LH, PGW) Ritauli (LH, PGW) ; Brah Khurd (LH) ; Intal (PGW) ; Sangatpura (LH) ; Jind I (PGW), II (PH) ; Jhinwrikhera (LH) ; Ikas (Early Hist, Med) ; Pauli (H, PH) ; Karsola (PH) ; Popra (PGW) ; Mundh I (PGW), II (LH) ; Rajaund (PGW)

Tahsil Safidon :

Amarli Khera, (LH, PGW, Hist) ; Anta (PH) ; Bagru Khurd (PH, LH, Hist) ; Bagru Kalan (LH, Hist) ; Barod (Hist) ; Beri Khera (PH, LH, PGW, Hist) ; Bhaderpur (Hist) ; Bhoran (Hist) ; Budha Khera (PGW, Hist) ; Solath (LH, PGW) ; Chapar I, II (Hist, Early Med.) ; Danaulh (Hist) ; Dharamgarh (LH) ; Dharoli I, II (Hist) ; Didwara (Hist Med) ; Gangoli (Hist, Med) ; Hadwa (LH, Hist, Med) ; Hat (PGW, Hist, Med) ; Hosiarpur (Med) ; Jaipur (PGW, Hist) ; Kalwati (LH), Kalwa I (LH, Hist) ; II (Hist) ; III (Hist) ; Ladana (Hist, Med) ; Malar (LH, PGW, Hist) ; Memnabad (Hist, Med) ; Morkhi (LH, Hist) ; Mauna (PGW, Hist) ; Paju Khurd (Hist) ; Pilo Khera (Hist, Med) ; Rajana Kalan (Med) ; Rodh (Hist) ; Rata Khera (Med), II (Hist, Med) ; Sila Khera (LH, Hist), II (Hist) ; Shahnpur (His) Teh Malakpur (Hist) ; Todi Kheri (LH, Med) ; Safidon I (Med), II (Hist)

Tahsil Narwana.

Balu (PH, H, LH) ; Hatho II (PH, LH) ; Rani Ran (Bata) (PH, LH) ; Pahlwan (PH, LH) ; Dhakal I (PH, LH, PGW), II (LH) ; Nagari Khera (LH) ; Kalayat (LH, PGW).

(i) Archaeological Survey of India, *Report of the Punjab Circle, 1878-79, 1888-89.*

(ii) Suraj Bhan, *Excavations at Mitathal 1968 and other Explorations in Sutlej-Yamuna Divide, Kurukshetra 1975.*

(iii) Suraj Bhan and Jim G. Shaffer, 'New Discoveries in Northern Haryana' *Man and Environment*, II, 1978, Ahmedabad.

(iv) Dhattarwal Dhoop Singh, *Archaeology of Safidon Tahsil-District Jind (Haryana)*, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1978 (MSS).

Further, the existence of the classical Harappan site of Rakhigarhi (Hisar District) about 15 kms from Jind suggests the existence of such sites also in Jind district, but in the absence of excavations, it is not possible to go beyond this surmise. After the Harappans, the region was inhabited by the late-Harappans (c. 1700 B.C.—1300 B.C.) whose pottery has been recovered from many places in the district. No late-Harappan site has so far been excavated in the district, but on the basis of the evidence from the adjoining areas like Mitathal (Bhiwani district), Bhagwanpur and Mirzapur (near Raja Karna Ka Kila, Kurukshetra district), etc., it appears that the people representing this culture lived in mud brick houses, used oval ovens and thick sturdy red-ware, well levigated and burnt. The discovery of painted and incised terracotta figurines, possibly indicates their belief in animal worship.

About 1000 B.C., with the advent of the Painted Grey Ware people, generally associated with the Aryans, a new era dawned upon this district. The people representing this new culture settled on the banks of the holy rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati, and the region came to be known as the holy land of Kurukshetra). Thus the district of Jind formed the southern boundary of Kurukshetra is indicated by a later cultural development in the form of *Yakshas* or *dvarapalas* at Ramrai (Jind tahsil) and Barta (Narwana tahsil). The sacred Drishadvati, in fact, passed through some places like Hat, Assan, Brah, Jind, Dhundwa and Ramrai. The mention of various *tirthas* of the district in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*¹ points to the continuance of activities of the Aryans. The region came under the sway of the Vedic Bharatas, Purus and the Kurus and was included in the kingdom of the Pandavas under whom it touched the height of glory. King Parikshit, grandson of the Pandavas had his second capital at Asandivat (Asandh in Karnal district), very close to the Jind district. Parikshit, however, lost his life in the struggle against the Nagas of Taxila. This defeat, later avenged by his son Janamejaya, is symbolised in the epic tradition of the snake sacrifice² which possibly took place at Sarpi Darvi or Safidon.

It may safely be inferred that this area was also included in the kingdom of the Kurus, which was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas in the 6th century B.C. mentioned in the Buddhist literature³. It was a part of the Nanda empire,⁴ and its people are included by Panini⁵ among the warrior communities (Ayudha-jivins) of Punjab.

1. *Mahabharata, Vanaparva*, 83.4 (Ed. P. C. Roy, Calcutta).

2. Dhattarwal, Dhoop Singh, *Archaeology of Safidon Tahsil, District Jind (Haryana)*, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1978, (MSS) p. 5.

3. *Mahabharata, Vana*, 81; *Padma, Adi*. 26; *Narda*, 64; *Vamana*, 13.

4. Raychaudhuri, H. C., *Political History of Ancient India*, 1953, p. 23.

5. *Mahabharata, Adi*.

6. *Anguttara Nikaya*, I, 213; *Dighe Nikaya*, II, 200.

7. Raychaudhuri, H. C., *Political History of Ancient India*, pp. 233-34.

8. Panini, *Ashtadhyayi*, IV. I. 178.

Later on, these people may have possibly assisted Chandragupta in his war of liberation against the foreign Greeks. Archaeological remains of pre-Mauryan and Mauryan times have been recovered from a number of places in the district.¹ Furthermore, the discovery of an Ashokan Edict at Topra, pillars at Hisar and Fatehabad and stupas at Chaneti and Thanesar in the adjoining districts suggests inclusion of the Jind area in the Mauryan empire.²

After the fall of the Mauryas, the region witnessed the rise of several important republican people. Among these the most important were, of course the Yaudheyas who spread over an extensive area from Ludhiana to Bharatpur in Rajasthan. The Yaudheyas later submitted to the superior power of the Kushanas whose coins have been found throughout Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Mathura and other regions. An Athsho (an Iranian fire deity) type coin of Kanishka (c. 78—101 A.D.) was recovered from village Anta (Safidon tahsil).³ The Sonipat hoard of Kushana coins, their coin moulds from Norangabad (Bhiwani district) and crude imitation of coin types of Vasudeva I from other places including those from this district,⁴ and also the discovery of typical pottery of Kushana times from the district⁵ suggest that the Kushanas ruled here. With the decline of the Kushana power after Huvishaka (138 A.D.) the Yaudheyas again asserted their independence some time during the third century A.D. Their coins belonging to this period have been found throughout Haryana, e.g., Sonipat, Rohtak, Raia, Anawali, Karontha, Narangabad, Hansi, Sirsa, Hisar, Assan, Jajaiwanti and Anta.⁶ In the fourth century A.D. the region alongwith the Yaudheyas submitted to Samudra-gupta⁷ and, after the fall of the imperial Guptas, to the Hunas. In the seventh century A.D. it formed part of the region called Srikantha and was under the Pushpabhutis of Thanesar.⁸ Under the Pushpahautis, the region attained the pinnacle of glory but after the death of Harsha what became of the region is not precisely known. Towards the end of seventh century A.D., the army of Yasovarman, the king of Kanauj passed through this region⁹. In the ninth and tenth centuries, the district formed part of the Pratihara empire whose inscriptions have been found at Sirsa, Pehowa and Delhi. Later on, the Tomaras, the feudatories of the Pratiharas came to power here.

1. Dhattarwal, Dhoop Singh, *Archaeology of Safidon Tehsil, District Jind (Haryana)*, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1973, (MSS), p. 111.

2. Phadke H. A., *Buddhism in Kurudesa International Seminar on Buddhism and Jainism, Cuttack, 1975 Proceedings*, p.p. 154-8.

3. Dhattarwal, Dhoop Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 77.

4. Silak Ram, *Archaeology of Rohtak and Hisar Districts*, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1972 (MSS), p. 261.

5. Dhattarwal, Dhoop Singh, *Archaeology of Safidon Tahsil, District Jind (Haryana)*, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1973 (MSS), p. 63.

6. *Ibid.* pp. 75-6; also see Silak Ram, *op. cit.*, pp. 129, 259.

7. Allahabad Pillar. Inscription of Samudra-gupta, Line 22.

8. *Rana Harsha-charita*, III.

9. Vakpatiraja, *Gaudavaho* (Ed. S.P.P. Pandit) v. 484.

As indicated in the Palam Boali and Delhi Museum inscriptions,¹ the Tomaras ruled the Haryana country from their capital Dhillika, modern Delhi till the middle of twelfth century when they were overthrown by the Chahamana Vigraharaja IV (Visaladeva).² Hansi, Sirsa, Pinjore, and Bhatinda were the chief centres of political activity during this period. The Chahamana supremacy in this region, however, could not last long. The defeat of the forces of Prithviraja by Shihab-ud-din (Muizz-ud-din) Ghuri in the decisive battle of Tarain (1192 A.D.) and the flight of Prithviraja towards Sirsa, his capture and subsequent death,³ gave a definite turn to the political fortune of the region. With almost the whole of the north-west of India, it passed on to the Muslim rule for centuries to come.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

After the demise of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, his favourite general established Turkish rule in northern India in 1206. The Haryana territory, including the present Jind district, formed a part of the Sultanate of Aibak who placed the district under the *iqta* of Hansi. Officers mostly belonging to the army, were put in charge of the administration to preserve law and order and collect taxes, in the towns of Jind, Dhatrat and Safidon. The villagers were left to themselves; none interfered in their affairs if they paid their revenue in time.

This position continued throughout the reign of Aibak and his successors, up to A.D. 1283.⁴ But the Khaljis under Ala-ud-din, the greatest of the kings of this dynasty made definite changes. He took the region in his tight grip by placing it under direct control of the central government. The change was for the worse. Ala-ud-din squeezed the people of their incomes in such a ruthless manner that they literally became paupers.⁵ Unfortunately the two Tughluqs—Ghiyas-ud-din (A.D. 1320-1325) and Muhammad Tughluq (A.D. 1325-1351) who came after him were in no way better than him.

1. (i) Palam Baoli Inscription, v. 3, *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, XLIII, pt. I, 1874, Calcutta, pp 104—110.

(ii) Delhi Museum Inscription, *Epigraphia Indica*, I, p. 98 f, v. 4.

2. Dashratha Sharma, *Early Chauhana Dynasties*, Delhi, 1959, pp 59-60.

3. Ibid, pp. 86-87.

4. The historical literature of the period does but little justice to the district. Except for one reference made by Minhaj-ud-din in *Siraj-ud-din, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (Bib. Ind., 1873-81), p. 236, that Malik Nasirud-din Tyasi was the *Mukta* of Jind, Barwala and Hansi, we do not get references concerning the history of the district. This reference is, however, very valuable, for besides giving the name of the *Mukta*, it also gives the jurisdiction of *Iqta* of Hansi in this period.

5. For general discussion of the administrative system of the mamuk's in Panjab and Haryana (including Jind district), see Fauja Singh (Ed.) *History of the Panjab* (Patiala, 1972) Vol. III, pp. 126—40; Buddha Prakash, *Haryana Through the Ages* (Kurukshetra : 1963) pp. 45-46; K. C. Yadav, *Haryana Ka Itihas* (Jullundur : 1975) pp. 63-64.

6. K. C. Yadav, *op. cit.* p. 63 ; Buddha Prakash, *op. cit.*, pp. 45-46.

However, the third Tughluq-Firuz (A.D. 1351-1388) behaved differently; he undid what his predecessors had done. He reduced the land revenue, exempted the peasants of several taxes and provided them with many facilities. In 1355-56 he brought water to the thirsty soil of the district. He took out a canal from the Yamuna which entered the district at Anta, and thence flowing through the present Jind tahsil from east to west in the line of the old Chutang nadi past the town of Safidon and Jind, reached up to Hisar.¹

Firuz also made some administrative changes here. He created a separate *Iqta* of Safidon; and placed the entire area of the present district under its *Mukta*, Yalkhan, a trusted noble. He also changed the name of Safidon to Tughluqpur.²

After Firuz's death (A.D. 1388), the district felt the full force of those deadly discords which rent the Delhi Sultanate. Along with the other territories in Haryana, Jind slipped out of the hands of the Tughluqs. The people became quite assertive and accepted only the local authority.

There is one important event of this time which needs to be mentioned. Timur launched a fierce attack on northern India in A.D. 1398. He entered Haryana from Punjab side and overran the districts of Sirsa and Hisar. Fortunately, the district of Jind did not suffer much at his hands; during his march from Tohana to Kaithal and then from Kaithal to Panipat he touched only the outskirts of the district except for a short distance of a few kilometres from Moana (a small village near the Karnal-Jind border) to Safidon and a little beyond. The inhabitants of these places ran away before his advent and the invader could not lay his hands on any thing except for burning the fort of Safidon.³

After Timur's return from India, the same old situation again arose. There was no king and no government for the people of Jind for quite some time. The Sayyids could not effect any improvement in the situation, but their successors, the Lodis brought the district under their control in A.D. 1451 and retained it until 1526 when Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire in India snatched it from the weak hands of the last of their rulers, Ibrahim Lodi.

Babur gave the entire Hisar division including the Jind district to Humayun as a reward for his meritorious services during the last campaign. Humayun retained it until 1530 when Babur died and

1. *Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, Gazetteer, 1904, p. 274.

2. S.A.A. Rizvi, *Tughlaq Kalin Bharat*, Vol. N. pp. 73-76, 224.

3. Sharaf-ud-din Yazdi, *Zafar-namah* (Calcutta : 1865), Vol. II, pp. 84-85.

he himself became the king of Hindustan. Subsequently, the Faujdar of Hisar controlled the district until 1540, when Humayun was driven out of his empire by Sher Shah Suri.¹

Sher Shah was an administrative genius. He divided his whole kingdom into sixty six *sarkaras*. Jind came, as in the earlier time, under the Sarkar of Hisar. Its administration was carried out by two officials, namely, Shiqdar-i-Shiqdaran and Munsif-Munsifan. Unfortunately there is no direct evidence to give the exact number of parganas into which the district was then divided, but it is surmised that they were three². The parganas were controlled by Shiqdars, Munsifs, and junior officials, like Qanungos, Khazanchis, etc. The smallest unit of administration was the village which was administered by the Muqaddams, and Panchayats; Patwaris and Chaukidars helped them in discharging their work.³ Sher Shah ruled for only five years (1540—45). There was peace, prosperity and tranquility everywhere during his short rule, but not after him. The Mughal Emperor Humayun took advantage of the new situation, and wrested his lost kingdom from them. Jind district again came under the Mughal sway (1555).⁴

Humayun's death within a year threw confusion all around. But his son, Akbar, not yet 14, effected improvement in the situation after his victory over Hemu in the second battle of Panipat, 1556.

Akbar, like Sher Shah, was a great administrator. He divided his empire into several provinces, *sarkars* and *mahals*. The village was, like the earlier times, the smallest unit of administration. The administrative picture of the district as given in the *Ain-i-Akbari* was as follows:—

	Subah	Sarkar	Mahals	Revenue (in dams)
Jind	Delhi	Hisar	1. Jind	5,004,749
			2. Dhatrat	9,77,028
			3. Khanda	1,119,364

The *Ain-i-Akbari* does not give the number of villages in the different *mahals* or in the aggregate. It, however, makes reference to a brick fort at Dhatrat.⁴ Jind had, interestingly, no fort at that

1. K. C. Yadav, *Haryana Ka Itihas*, Jullundur (1975), p.p. 68-69.

2. Probably the parganas were those of Jind, Safidon and Dhatrat.

3. K. C. Yadav, *Haryana Ka Itihas* (Jullundur, 1975), pp. 78-79.

⁴Abdul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari* (Eng. Tr. Francis Gladwin), 1800, pp. 532-33.

⁵. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari* (Eng. tr. H. S. Jarrett) corrected and further annotated by Jadunath Sarkar, Calcutta, 1978, VII, pp. 299-300.

⁶. Dhatrat is an ancient site, about 16 kilometres from Jind. It is a corrupt form of Dhritrashtrapur. Its popular nomenclature is Dhatrat Saharda.

time. The administrative machinery that controlled the villages, *mahals* and *sarkars* was of the same type as was found in this region in the time of Sher Shah.

The above administrative set-up remained intact during the reign of Akbar's successors-Jahangir (1605—1627), Shah Jahan (1627—1658), and Aurangzeb (1658—1707).

The situation, however, underwent drastic changes after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 which ushered in an era of chaos and confusion. The imperial authority ceased to carry any awe with it and people stopped caring for it. In Jind, the sturdy Jats, Rajputs, Ranghars and Ahirs became disorderly and would not pay land revenue to their old masters or accept their authority. Their villages surrounded by mud walls were like fortresses which could only be reduced by artillery and a large force which the local *haqims* could not always muster.

The Jind State.—One Gajpat Singh, a great grandson of Phul, the founder of the Phulkian *Misl*, one of the 12 confederacies of the Sikhs in the 18th century took advantage of the above situation. He took part in the attack of the Sikhs on the province of Sirhind in 1763 in which Zain Khan, the Afghan governor of the province was killed. Gajpat Singh occupied a large tract of the country including Jind and Safidon as his share of the spoil. He made Jind his headquarters and built a large brick fort there¹.

In 1772, Emperor Shah Alam conferred upon Gajpat Singh the title of Raja. From this time onward, the Sikh chief ruled as an independent prince and coined money in his own name. The Delhi authority failed several times to bring him under its control. In 1774 a serious quarrel arose between Gajpat Singh and Hamir Singh, the then ruler of Nabha. Gajpat Singh used force and took possession of Amloh, Bhadson and Sangrur. By the intervention of the ruler of Patiala and other friends, the first two places were restored to Nabha, but Sangrur, then a village, was retained.²

Raja Gajpat Singh's daughter, Bibi Raj Kaur, married Sardar Mahan Singh Sukrachakia and became the mother of famous Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This must have enhanced Gajpat Singh's prestige. Moreover, his strategic position in the north-western corner of the Rohtak region made it easy for him to have his hold

¹. For details see *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III (1971), No. 1, pp. 17—19; Bihari Lal Dhingra, *Jind State : A Brief Historical and Administrative Sketch*, p. 1.

². Bihari Lal Dhingra, *op. cit* *Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, Gazetteer, 1904, p. 215.

over some parts of Haryana-Gohana, Hisar, etc. which he and his successors held until the beginning of the last century.¹

Raja Gajpat Singh died in 1786, and was succeeded by his son Bhag Singh. George Thomas, the famous Irish adventurer, gave Bhag Singh a very tough time. But he overcame this serious menace with the help of his brother chiefs of the cis-Satluj tract and the Marathas.²

Bhag Singh was a shrewd man. He was the first of all the cis-Satluj princes to seek an alliance with the British. In 1803, he assisted Lord Lake in his war against the Marathas and received confirmation of the Gohana estate. He also prevented his nephew Maharaja Ranjit Singh from espousing the cause of Jaswant Rao Holkar. The British recognised in him a great friend and ally and showed him many marks of favour and regard.³

Raja Bhag Singh, suffered a severe paralytic attack in March, 1813. Unfit to run the administration of his state, the ailing chief wished to appoint Prince Pratap Singh, the ablest and wisest of all his sons as his regent to do his work. But the British government to whom the anti-British bearing of the prince was known stood in his way and got Rani Sobrahi appointed in place of the prince in 1814. This was unbearable for Pratap Singh and he raised the standard of revolt on June 23, 1814. Being a popular figure, the state forces also revolted and joined him forth with. With their help, the prince lost no time in occupying the Jind fort and establishing his government after putting the Rani, the puppet of the British government, to the sword.⁴

This alarmed the British authorities very much and the British Resident at Delhi sent his force against Pratap Singh. The prince thinking that he would not be able to give a fight to this force from the Jind fort, retired to a relatively stronger position at Balanwali, a fort in the wild country about Bhatinda. The British attacked him with full force and after a fierce fighting for some time Pratap Singh had to leave this fort and take his position in the country on the other bank of the Satluj after crossing it at Makhawal. Here he was joined by Phula Singh Akali.⁵

Pratap Singh remained with Phula Singh at Nandpur Mokhowal for two months and persuaded the latter to assist him actively at

1. *Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha) Gazetteer*, 1904 p. 215.

2. *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IV (1972), pp. 16—21.

3. Behari Lal Dhillon, *Jind State: A brief Historical and Administrative Sketch*, p. 2.

4. L. H. Griffin, *The Rajas of the Punjab*, London, 1873, pp. 313-14.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 314—18.

Balanwali. When the British came to know that Phula Singh had crossed the Satluj, they directed Nabha and Malerkotla rulers to attack him. Balanwali was then invested by Patiala troops and was almost prepared to surrender when its defenders heard the approach of Phula Singh. They at once broke the negotiations while Pratap Singh went in advance and with a few men threw himself into the fort. The Patiala troops marched to intercept Phula Singh who was unable to relieve the fort and retired towards the Satluj. The British directed Nabha and Kaithal chiefs to help Patiala troops. Balanwali Surrendered and Pratap Singh was taken a prisoner and was placed under merely a nominal restraint. Pratap Singh later fled to Lahore. Maharaja Ranjit Singh refused a shelter to Pratap Singh and gave him up to the British who placed him in confinement at Delhi where he died in 1816.¹

The administration of Jind was entrusted to Prince Fateh Singh. Though Raja Bhag Singh did not like the arrangement, yet he did not oppose it. In fact, he had neither the will nor the means to do it. Bhag Singh died in 1819, and Fateh Singh succeeded him. He ruled for a short time only and died three years later (1822). Now Sangat Singh, (11 years old) succeeded him. He hated the authority of the British which the latter noted with grave concern. But, before they could think of dealing with him, he died a sudden death on November 2, 1834. Annoyed as the British Government was with the deceased Raja, they forfeited a number of his estates in Ludhiana, Mudki, etc. (about 150 villages) and in the trans-Satluj region (Halwara, Talwandi, etc.). The latter estates were given to Ranjit Singh.²

Since the deceased Raja left no male heir behind him, Sarup Singh, his cousin succeeded him. He was very friendly and loyal to the British, but not to his people, especially of Balanwali. They did not relish the change and organised themselves to oppose him. Gulab Singh Gill, formerly a Risaldar in Jind army and Dal Singh, brother-in-law of Prince Pratap Singh, were their leaders. The rebels got a good deal of inspiration from Mai Sul Rai, the widow of Prince Pratap Singh. A British force was despatched against the rebels in early 1835. By March the ranks of the rebels had swelled a good deal. The people of the neighbouring villages like Bhai Chakian, etc. and the Akalis of Guruser, a place of pilgrimage had joined hands with them. The villagers fought well, but being inferior to their enemy in military knowledge, strategy and tactics, arms and ammunitions, they lost the day. Their casualties in the action were quite heavy, Gulab Singh being one of them. Dal Singh

1. L. H. Griffin, *The Rajas of the Punjab*; London, 1873, pp. 319-20.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 343-44.

and Mai Sul Rai were apprehended and put behind the bars, along with their supporters. And thus ended a popular revolt after much bloodshed and cruelty on the part of the British government.¹

Raja Sarup Singh gave great help to the British government for his selfish motives. In 1857, immediately on learning of the outbreak, he conducted his troops to Karnal by forced marches and undertook the defence of the city and cantonment. He then sent a detachment of his troops to north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to cross the Yamuna and join Sir H. Barnard's column. The Jind forces marched in advance of the British army recovering Samalkha and Rai, securing the road and collecting supplies for the army. They were complimented on the field by the Commander-in-Chief, who sent one of the captured guns to the Raja as a present. In the assault of Delhi also the Jind troops took a prominent part. Resultingly Dadri and Kularan were made over to the Raja, privileges of full sovereignty were granted to him and his successors in perpetuity and honorary titles were conferred on him.²

Raja Sarup Singh died in 1864. He was succeeded by his son Raghbir Singh. Immediately after his installation, Raghbir Singh was faced with a serious revolt of the peasantry in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri. In May, 1874, the poor exploited peasants of about 50 villages in this tract led by their local *Chaudharis* and Hakim Kasim Ali, rose en masse, captured police station, arrested Thanedar and proclaimed end of the Raja's rule. This was a big challenge to the Raja who immediately marched in person at the head of a big army. His first attack was on Charkhi (14 May), where 1,500 or 2,000 persons of the rebellious villages had collected and entrenched themselves.³ They resisted the Raja to the last, but ultimately, they were defeated and their village was burnt. Next, Mankawas⁴ was attacked, captured and destroyed. However, the two defeats did not dishearten the brave villagers who gave a tough battle to the Raja at Jhauju (16 May). But here also they shared the same fate and their defeat quelled the rebellion once for all. The Raja punished the leaders but permitted the *Zamindars* to return and rebuild their ruined villages.⁵

The Raja also took side of the British government on the occasion of the Kuṛa outbreak in 1872. Again, when the second Afghan war

1. L. H. Griffin, *The Rajas of the Punjab*, London, 1873, pp. 347-48.

2. For details see K. C. Yadav, *The Revolt of 1857 in Haryana*, pp. 100-02. Behari Lal Dhingra, *Jind State: A Brief Historical and Administrative Sketch*, p. 2.

3. L. H. Griffin, *The Rajas of the Punjab*, London, 1873, pp. 377-78.

4. A small village about 10 kilometres from Charkhi.

5. L. H. Griffin, *op. cit.* p.p 377-78.

broke out six years later, he gave help to the British with men, money and material. The British government conferred the title of Raja-i-Rajgan on Raghbir Singh.¹

Raghbir Singh died in 1887. His only son Balbir Singh had died during his own lifetime, and therefore, his grandson, Ranbir Singh, then only 8 years of age, succeeded him. During the period of his minority, a Council of Regency administered the state. During this regime, the state troops took part in the Tirah campaign of 1897. He was invested with full ruling powers in November, 1899.²

During the First World War, Jind maintained its loyal traditions by placing all the resources of his state at the disposal of the government. The Jind Imperial Service Regiment was on active service for about 3½ years in East Africa; state's war gifts amounted to over 24 lakh; while the total loan raised in the state amounted to 11½ lakh. The British government thanked the Maharaja very heartily after the war.³

The Praja Mandal Movement.—The Raja, as indicated above, was very loyal to the British but indifferent towards the prosperity of his subjects. Instead of looking after their welfare, he effected their economic exploitation. The poor and ignorant masses groaned under this exploitation by the Raja.

In the first quarter of the present century when winds of political awakening and enlightenment reached even the remotest corners of the country, the people of Jind were also affected. They became conscious of their pitiable conditions and began to ponder over as to how to get over their difficulties. The formation of All India State People's conference in 1927 and the Panjab States Riyasti Praja Mandal the following year showed them the way. They too, established the Jind State Praja Mandal. However, in the conditions which were then in vogue, no open membership drive of the Mandal was possible. Members were recruited secretly. Praja Mandals would appear to have been established at Narwana and other places in support of the national movement. The Sikh peasants joined the Praja Mandal movement and they launched the stir against the Raja. The 'agitators' as they were called then, led their main attack on the enhanced revenue rates, corruption, and high handedness of the Chief Minister of the state. Raja Ranbir Singh took a stiff attitude and the stir does not seem to have achieved any big success. But this did not dishearten the people;

¹. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 217.

². Behari Lal Dhingra, *Jind State: A Brief Historical and Administrative Sketch*, p.3.

³. *Ibid*, pp. 3-4.

in the late thirties the Praja Mandal movement spread to almost all parts of the state. The branches of Praja Mandal were opened at Sangrur, Dadri, Jind and several big villages in the region.¹

The Praja Mandalist, waged a long stubborn struggle for the reduction of taxes, abolition of *begar* and popular representation in the government. Their efforts bore fruits, though belated, and the Raja accepted their demand for an elected assembly and formed a representative government on 18th January, 1947 with five ministers; two Praja Mandalists, two Akalis, and one Muslim. The Raja had power to veto any decision of his cabinet.²

This arrangement did not satisfy the people especially in the Dadri region, where they rose in revolt in February, 1947. They courted arrests in large number and formed a parallel government of their own. This compelled the Jind authorities to invite the president of the All India State People's conference for negotiations. On his advice the people withdrew the movement. The state authorities promised to look into their grievances and released all the Praja Mandalists who had been arrested.³

When India got independence (August 15, 1947), a non-official poll was taken by the Jind State Praja Mandal in Jind and Dadri to ascertain the views of the people about their future whether they wanted to merge with Panjab or stood for a separate state. The majority of people voted for the former proposal. But the government merged the state with the newly-created state of Patiala and East Panjab States Union (PEPSU) on July 15, 1948. However, eight years later, with the dissolution of PEPSU State, the area was transferred to Punjab. Subsequently on November 1, 1966 the district comprising the tahsils of Jind, Narwana and Safidon passed on to Haryana.

1. K. C. Yadav, *Haryana Mein Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas*, 1975, (Hindi), pp. 175-76.

2. These ministers were chosen by the Raja out of the elected members of the assembly.

³*Hindustan Times*, 28th March, 1947.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

The district, at the time of 1971 Census, comprised 301 villages (300 inhabited and 1 uninhabited) and 5 towns. It had a population of 6,39,610 (3,44,105 males and 2,95,505 females). In 1973-74, 55 villages (52 inhabited and 3 uninhabited) were transferred from two districts to this district thus raising the total number of villages to 356 (352 inhabited and 4 uninhabited).¹ Taking into account this addition, the population of the district works out to 7,72,111 (4,15,709 males and 3,56,402 females) as per 1971 census and 5,64,603 as per 1961 census. In the decade 1961—71, there was an increase of 36.75 per cent.

The Jind district, as it stands now, has undergone a number of territorial changes² during the present century. It is, therefore, not possible to compare the decadal population variation of the district. The detailed variation in population for five towns, viz. Jind, Julana, Narwana, Safidon and Uchana, for which census data are available, is shown below :—

Census Year	Population	Variation	Percentage Increase (+ or decrease (—)
1	2	3	4
Jind			
1901	8,047		
1911	8,783	(+)736	(+)9.15
1921	10,840	(+)2,057	(+)23.42
1931	11,699	(+)859	(+)7.92
1941	14,909	(+)3,210	(+)27.44

¹ The demographic data adopted in this chapter (unless specified otherwise), though based on 1971 Census, takes into account the territorial addition mentioned here.

² For details, see Chapter I 'General'.

1	2	3	4
Jind			
1951	19,449	(+)-4,540	(+)-30.45
1961	24,216	(+)-4,767	(+)-24.51
1971	38,161	(+)-13,945	(+)-57.59
Julana			
1951	3,522		
1961	5,155	(+)-1,633	(+)-46.37
1971	6,890	(+)-1,735	(+)-33.66
Narwana			
1941	7,066		
1951	10,368	(+)-3,302	(+)-46.73
1961	14,037	(+)-3,669	(+)-36.39
1971	21,319	(+)-7,282	(+)-51.88
Safidon			
1901	4,832		
1911	Declassified ¹		
1921	5,199		
1931	6,169	(+)-970	(+)-18.66
1941	7,807	(+)-1,638	(+)-26.55
1951	9,426	(+)-1,619	(+)-20.74
1961	9,223	(-)-203	(-)-2.15
1971	12,010	(+)-2,787	(+)-30.22
Uchana			
1951	2,745		
1961	4,387	(+)-1,642	(+)-59.82
1971	6,329	(+)-1,942	(+)-44.27

¹. This means that Safidon lost its urban status at the time of 1911 Census.

Density.—On the basis of 1961 Census, the number of persons per square kilometre in the district was 171. The density increased to 233 in 1971¹. The district ranked seventh in density in the State.

Among the towns, Uchana has the highest density of 11,104 followed by Julana (5,648), Narwana (4,116), Jind (3,682) and Safidon (1,853).

Distribution of population.—The district comprises 356 villages, 352 inhabited and 4 uninhabited. According to 1971 Census the inhabited villages had 6,87,402 persons (89.03 per cent of the total population). The average number of persons per inhabited village in the district was 1,953. The rural population can be grouped in different units as follows :—

Unit of population	Number of villages	Total population
Less than 200	7	495
Between 200 and 499	18	7,205
Between 500 to 999	73	56,109
Between 1,000 and 1,999	127	1,83,919
Between 2,000 and 4,999	107	3,08,490
Between 5,000 and 9,999	20	1,31,184
10,000 and above	..	..
	352	6,87,402

The 5 towns of the district had 84,709 persons (10.97 per cent of the total population), viz. Jind 38,161; Julana 6,890; Narwana 21,319; Safidon 12,010 and Uchana 6,329.

Sex ratio.—As per 1971 census the district had 857 females per 1,000 males. The tahsil-wise sex ratio was as under² :—

Tahsil	Females per 1,000 males
Jind	859
Narwana	851
Safidon	870

¹. *Statistical Abstract of Jind District, 1975-76, p. 3.*

². *Ibid. p. 8.*

Literacy.—As per 1971 Census, the percentage of total literates in the district was 17.5 (males 26.7 per cent and females 6.9 per cent) as against 26.89 of the State as a whole. The literacy in this district is the lowest in the State. The tahsil-wise literacy ratio is as under¹:—

Tahsil	Literate and educated persons			Literates as percentage of total population	Number of literate males to 1,000 males	Number of literate females to 1,000 females
	Persons	Male	Female			
Jind	63,965	51,143	12,822	20.0	298	87
Narwana	48,838	41,279	7,559	14.6	220	49
Safidon	22,692	18,403	4,289	19.2	291	78
Total :	1,35,495	1,10,825	24,670	17.5	267	69

LANGUAGE

Among the spoken languages, as in 1971, Hindi was spoken by 6,19,273 persons followed by Panjabi 20,033 persons. Urdu was spoken by 270 persons only.²

People speak *bangru* which is a slight variation of the Haryanvi dialect having its own peculiarities. People in the urban areas use some words of the Haryanvi, but they are switching towards a standard form of Hindi. In the areas adjoining the Rohtak district, the quality of speech resembles that of the people of Rohtak. When we proceed towards Narwana, we find gradual phonetic changes so much so that the aspirated consonants 'gha', 'jha', 'dhh' and 'bha' reflect their separated aspiration and the vocables of the dialect fall in line with the dialect of the people of the area forming Kaithal tahsil of Kurukshetra district. Again initial and middle 'aa' change into 'ai' in the dialect of this area. Here one finds some words which are totally different from those spoken by the Rohtak people, but these words are fully intelligible to the people of Jind area. For example, we can consider *giman* (manger), *Guar* (cattle yard), *bakse* (land where cattle heads assemble before departing for

1. Statistical Abstract of Jind District, 1975-76, p. 3.

2. Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1977-78, p. 14.

grazing), *Khail* (big pitcher), *rane* (dry piece of dung), *dhamanjer* (bad cold), *takhari* (balance).

In the area adjoining Narwana, aspiration or 'h' sound plays prominent role in determining the accent and the tone of the whole speech. Hindi consonants 'gh', 'jha', 'dha', 'dhha' and 'bha' are aspirated sounds and aspiration is completely blended whereas these consonants seem to possess a joint when spoken by people of this area. For example, in *dhara* 'dha' is an aspirated sound in Hindi and an aspirated joint sound in the dialect of this area which may be denoted as *dahara*.

The pronunciation of 'h' sound is very interesting. Sometimes it has changed its place as in *hara* which is pronounced as *ahara* in this dialect. Similarly, '*hari*' becomes *ahari* and *buhari* becomes *buahri*. Again 'h' sound is disappearing in some cases as *am* for *ham*.

The sound feature conspicuous in the dialect is the change of 'aa' sound into 'a'. The examples may be given as *gail* for *gal*, *dail* for *dal*, *pail* for *pal*, *aig* for *ag*. But there are some exceptions to this rule such as *pala*. It is pronounced as *pala* everywhere.

The displaced persons who settled in the district after the partition speak Panjabi. In Government offices and educational institutions, Hindi is spoken by the majority.

The various scripts used are : Devnagari for Hindi, Gurmukhi for Panjabi, Persian for Urdu, Roman for English, and *lande* for book keeping.

After the migration of muslims in 1947, the use of Urdu has gradually given place to Hindi. Its use is now limited to the older generation. The younger generation mostly uses Hindi and English in speech and writing. The business community still more or less uses *lande* in maintaining their account books.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Religious Groups

The bulk of the population consists of Hindus. Their total number in the areas comprising the Jind district at the time of 1971 Census was 6,11,573 (3,28,765 males and 2,82,808 females) which formed 95.6 per cent of the total population. Sikhs numbered 15,997 (8,762 males and 7,235 females), Muslims 7,650 (4,255 males and 3,395 females) and Jains 4,230 (2,231 males and 1,999 females).

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindus

Religion plays an important role in the life of people. Hinduism is hardly distinguishable from the faith of their co-religionists elsewhere. Most Hindus follow traditional Hindu beliefs and practise Sanatan Dharam. They worship Shiva, Vishnu, Hanuman, Rama and Krishna. Some of them make small temples in their own houses by installing small idols. For the performance of *sanskara* (sacraments) and *grih pravesh* (entering newly-built or purchased house) ceremonies, the *purohit's* presence is required. Ram Rai and Pindara *tirthas* are imbued with religious aura. Hindus seek the salvation of their deceased ancestors by visiting Pindara and offering *pindas* and this place is considered as rewarding in terms of piety as a pilgrimage to Gaya. There are many sacred places where fairs are held.

Charhawa (offerings), made mostly by women, generally takes the form of gram or milk or cooked food or sweetmeats offered in front of the deity, the *Purohit* putting a part on the platform where the deity is placed, and the remainder of the offering being given to the appropriate receiver as *prasad*. In many cases, the Brahmans are fed in the name of the Lord.

The practice of observing *shradhas* for 15 days before the commencement of *nauratras*, in commemoration of dead ancestors is also common.

Shiva.—The district has been closely associated with Shiva worship from ancient times. Shiva temples or *shivalas* are found in large number than other temples in the villages. The priests are *jogis*, generally of the *kanphara* or pierced-ear clan and they take the offerings. There are ancient temples of Shiva at Birkhadwala, Barod, Hat and Paju Kalan, where people generally worship Shiva and particularly so on *Shivratri*. The temple at Hat, known as *Hatkeshwar Mahadev* temple is believed to be very ancient. A bath in its tank is equivalent to spiritual merit of performing 5 *yajnas*. At Barod and Paju Kalan, people from adjoining villages visit on *Shivratri*. At Birkhadwala (near Kalayat-Narwana tahsil) there is a famous Shiva temple. It is said that king Khandwang after donating his entire kingdom took *sanyas* and worshipped Lord Shiva who is stated to have appeared from the earth.

Vishnu.—Vishnu is worshipped in the district under the common name of Narayan. He is the great god of the country. Temples

dedicated to him are found in big villages. At Barah Kalan, are the tank and temple of Barahji Bhagwan commemorating Vishnu's *Varah* or boar incarnation.

Parasurama.—The temple of Parasurama at Ram Rai is most famous. This is the only place in Northern India where Parasurama with his parents, Jamadagni and Renuka are worshipped as gods. He is the incarnation of Vishnu, who is believed to have killed the Kshatriyas here and to have filled five *kunds* (reservoirs) with their blood for propitiating the soul of his father.

Rama.—Rama is also worshipped as the incarnation of Vishnu. This is done on the occasion of Dussehra when Ram Lila, the story of the *Ramayana* is staged in various parts of the district. Ram Lila has been keeping the folk-theatre alive. Almost every temple is adorned with the image of Rama.

Krishna.—A large portion of Jind district adjoining Kurukshetra tract is known as *dev bhumi* where Krishana delivered discourse to Arjuna.

There is a '*Hans*' or a goose tank at Ikas (Jind tahsil). It is believed that here Krishna, after escaping from the *gopis*, concealed himself in the guise of a goose (*hans* is the symbol for soul)¹. People from the adjoining areas as well as remote places bathe here on Sunday in the month of Sawan (July-August) for their purification. Moreover the name of Krishna is very dear to every Hindu of the district as elsewhere in the country and temples to Him are found in many towns and villages.

Narsingha.—There is an ancient and historical place sacred to Narsingha at Birbaraban. It is believed that Narsingha washed his hands here after killing the demon Hrinakush. People from the surrounding areas come here for worship.

Hanuman.—Hanuman, the monkey God, is also the object of veneration in many temples. He is considered to be the god of strength. People believing in Hanuman start every difficult job after uttering the word *Jai Bajrang Bali*. This deity is worshipped on Tuesdays.

Minor deities.—Curiously enough, most of the malevolent deities are worshipped only by women and children. Some Muslim *pirs* are also worshipped.

¹ Originally called, Ek Hens, Ikas is the corrupted form of the old name. The place is also called Dhundu (search out) because Duryodhana hid himself here during the battle of Mahabharata.

Sun-god.—No shrine is ever built to this god, but Sunday is the day sacred to him. The more pious among his devotees keep fast (*barat*) in his honour on that day and eat only one saltless meal consisting of variety of grain. Water is thrown towards the sun, and when the devotee first steps out of door in the morning, he salutes the sun. This custom is, however, steadily dying out.

The Suraj Kund at Kalwa in Safidon tahsil is believed to owe its origin to the Sun-god and bathing in it on Sunday averts the *Suraj Greh* or the evil influence of the Sun-god.

Bhumia or Khera.—Bhumia, or the god of homestead or the village itself, often called Khera is most important. Bhumia is worshipped on Sunday. People light a lamp and offer a cake of bread at the shrine and feed Brahmans. This is always done twice a year after the harvests are gathered in and also on other occasions. Bhumia is also worshipped at marriages. The bridegroom, before proceeding to the bride's house, takes a round of his own village and worships the Bhumia, and again worships the god before he enters his house along with his bride. Again when a son is born, the mother of the child lights lamps and affixes with cowdung five columns of the *panni* grass called *bearn* to the shrine. Milk of a cow which has calved is first offered as oblation to the Bhumia to avert mishappening. Orthodox women carry their young babies to the temple of this deity to ensure longevity of life.

Smallpox Sisters.—Sitla Mata is worshipped for protection against smallpox. Of the seven sisters, Sitla Mata is supposed to be the greatest and most virulent and is worshipped on the 7th of Chaitra which is called *Shili Satam*. Besides, Phag, the day after the Holi festival, and any Monday, especially in Chaitra or Asadha, are favourable days. Small shrines to this deity are found in every village. A temple dedicated to Sitla Mata is found at Kalwa village (Narwana tahsil) where she is worshipped by women and children.

During an attack of smallpox no offerings are made and if the epidemic has once seized upon a village, all offerings are discontinued till the disease has disappeared in the belief that the evil influence may not spread. But, so long as Mata keeps her hands off, nothing is too good for the goddess, for she is one of the great dreads of Indian mothers. The smallpox disease has been completely eradicated.

Gugga Pir.—Gugga or Zahir Pir is supposed to be the greatest of the snake kings. A number of legends have clustered around

Gugga. He is called *Gugga Pir* (*Zahir Pir*) (the saint apparent). Some refer to him as *Bagarwala* (he of the *Bagar*) because of his grave near Dadrewa (Ganganagar district of Rajasthan) in the *Bagar* tract. The Muslims also flock to his shrine. *Gugga* had a peculiar power to cure victims of snake bite. Monday is his day, the 9th is his date and *Bhaddon Sudi* 9th the date on which *Gugga* descended into earth.

Gugga Pir's shrine is distinguished by its square shape with minarets and a domed roof and is known as *marī*.

Other Saints.—Harijans of the district worship Ravidas, a great saint, born at Mandur village near Kashi in Uttar Pradesh. Guru Ravidas was contemporary of Saint Kabir. He wanted to eradicate the evil of casteism from the minds of the people. Recently a temple for his worship has been erected at village Julani, Jind tahsil. The birth anniversary of the guru is celebrated on the *Purnima* of *Magh* (February-March). On this occasion *jhankis* bearing on the life of the guru are taken out in procession to the accompaniment of *bhajan mandlis* singing devotional songs.

Harijans rever Rishi Balmiki, the composer of 'The Ramayana'. The temples for his worship have been erected in towns. His birth anniversary is celebrated with enthusiasm in the month of October.

Jains.—The Jains live mostly in urban areas of this district. They belong to the Aggarwal community who have adopted the Jain faith, a century ago.

The whole population mainly consisting of Jats in Baroda village near Uchana has adopted Jainism. It is believed that they follow an important person of this village who had true faith in this religion.

Sikhs.—They rank second among the total population of the district according to 1971 Census. They numbered 15,997 (8,762 males and 7,235 females). They are mostly found in Jind and Safidon tahsils. Cultivation and government service are their main professions.

The place of worship of the Sikhs is called *gurdwara*, wherein the Granth Sahib is kept for devotional study of recitation. *Gurdwara* of Guru Teg Bahadur at Dhamtan and Jind deserve special mention. Besides observing some Hindu festivals, the Sikhs celebrate *Gurpurbs* (birthdays and martyrdom days of Sikh Gurus).

Muslims.—They are a minority community in this district, as in the wake of Partition in 1947 almost all of them migrated to Pakistan and in their place non-Muslims migrating from Pakistan settled in this district.

Tahsil Jind has maximum number of Muslims and most of them are Sunnis. In 1971, only 9 persons (7 males and 2 females) were living in Safidon town¹. A few towns and villages have mosques where the Muslims offer prayers. They celebrate their festivals (Id and Baqrid) with enthusiasm. Friday is sacred to them.

Marriage among the Muslims is contracted with the usual Nikah ceremony performed by a Maulvi.

SUPERSTITIONS

Orthodoxy grips the thought of most people in the district and their minds continue to sink in superstitions. A simple belief in destiny, nature or god sustains their faith. The worship of the sacred herb *tulsi* and *peepal* tree is popular among many households. The wrath and retribution of the gods is feared as much as their boons are solicited. Some offerings are also made at certain shrines of the gods to propitiate them and to ward off evil.

In some rural areas, people have superstitious faith in the capacity of professional charmers to subdue an evil spirit. Hindu sorcerers seek to ward off the effects of an evil eye by amulets (*taviz*) which they prefer to have endowed with magic powers. No doubt these irrational beliefs are on the decline, but still many people have faith in the potency of charms, amulets and secret formula (*jantra-mantra* and *tantra*).

People also believe in the efficacy of omens to forestall the coming events. For example a cat crossing one's way, a person with a head load of firewood or a Brahman seen early in the morning confronting a person set on a journey, are considered ill foreboding. On the other hand coming across a sweeper or a sweepress, a maiden or a married woman when one is undertaking a journey, is considered auspicious. No new activity is started if some one sneezes. A woman with an empty pitcher crossing one's path is considered inauspicious but a vessel full of water is regarded as a sure sign of success.

An astrologer is consulted on every important occasion, i.e. birth of a child, marriage, proceeding on a distant journey, opening a new shop or a factory.

¹. *Census Handbook Jind District, 1971.*

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Fairs and festivals depict the cultural heritage and afford a glimpse of the life of the people. They cover the religious, social and economic aspects and some of them glorify the change of season. On the occasions of these festivals and fairs, people get an opportunity of getting together as a community.

The common festivals celebrated by the Hindus are Holi, Janam Ashtami, Dussehra, Diwali and Shivratri. The minor festivals are Sakrant, Teej, Gugga Naumi, Salono (Raksha Bandhan) and Bhaiya Duj. Important fairs are held at Hans Dehr, Sajooma, Bata, Birkhadwala, Kalayat, Dhamtan, Kalwan, Danauda Khurd, Narwana, Uchana, Ram Rai, Ikas, Burain, Hat, Kharak Ramji, Pindara, Jind and Safidon.

The principal festivals and fairs celebrated in the district are described below :

The Holi celebration in the cities assumes an impact from Holi of Brij which is very colourful. People throw coloured water on one another and also smear one another's face with multi-coloured *gulal* (coloured powder). All this is performed to express their joy and greeting. Young boys and young girls, children and grown-ups participate in this festival of rejoicing.

People in rural areas celebrate Holi somewhat differently and with immense joy and enthusiasm. On *Dulhandi Phag*, the day following Holi, the men-folk take their turn and throw coloured water on the women who reply by a mild act of beating the men with sticks or *koraras* (twisted cloth strips). The men pretend to be powerless and unable to defend themselves and this leads to much fun and frolic.

Dussehra is celebrated by the people with enthusiasm. In towns effigies of Ravana and Meghnath (his son) and Kumbhkarna (his brother) are burnt amidst great rejoicing. The village girls observe Sanjhi for a period of 10 days which culminates on Dussehra night when they move with earthen pots on their heads. These pots have holes all round and are lighted with *diyas* (earthen lamps) placed in them. This presents a lovely sight. At night these earthen pots with lighted *diyas* inside are floated in ponds. The lighted *diya* symbolises Sita (purity). On

this occasion some professional Brahmans offer tender barley shoots to their patrons and receive monetary gifts in return.

Diwali is a festival of lights associated with the worship of goddess Lakshmi and people get their houses cleaned and white-washed. The business men open new account books and worship Lakshmi. The people in villages decorate their cattle. On Diwali night, the houses are illuminated with rows of *diyas*.

Pindara Fair.—At Pandhu Pindara, 4 kilometres from Jind, a fair is held on *Somvati Amavas* where people offer *pinds* (balls of kneaded flour) to their forefathers, worship at Pandva temple and take a dip in the holy tank.

Ram Rai Fair.—A religious fair is celebrated on *purnmashi* in *Baisakh* (April-May) and *Kartik* (October-November) at Ram Rai. Ram Rai or *Ram Hrid*, as it is known, is connected with Parasuram who is said to have killed Kshatrayas at this place. In the temple, the idols of Parasuram with his parents Jamadagni and Renuka are placed where people worship after taking bath in Sanet Tirath, the holy tank.

Mela Shri Sukhdev Swami.—It is a religious fair held in August-September at Sajooma. It is said that Sajooma is connected with Sukhdev Swami who practised penance at this place for 25 years. The fair was started after the attainment of *siddhi* or realisation of God by the sage. People take a bath in the sacred tank and worship the *samadhi* and make offerings.

Shivratri Fair.—Shivratri fairs are held at Birkhadwala and Burain.

Mela Hat or Athsath Tirath.—It is held on the last Sunday of *Sawan* (July-August) at Hat village in Safidon tahsil. The Pandavas are stated to have visited here during the battle of Mahabharata. Another legend says that in ancient times a sadhu came here along with a pitcher in which he collected sacred waters from *athsath tirthas* (sixty-eight places of pilgrimage). The pitcher was placed in the temple and the fair is held to commemorate the event.

Hola Mohalla.—At Dhamtan (Narwana tahsil) a fair known as Hola Mohalla is held in *Chet Badi* 1 (March-April). It is a religious

fair associated with the visit of Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru to this place on his way to Delhi. People take holy bath in the tank and pay obeisance to the *Granth Sahib* in the Gurdwara dedicated to the Guru.

Mela Ramsar.—It is a religious fair celebrated every month at Danauda Khurd (Narwana tahsil). There is a holy tank named Ramsar tank. Earthen lamps are lighted at the tank and *shakkar* (jaggery) is distributed.

SOCIAL LIFE

Social Groups

The main social groups are Jats, Brahmans, Rajputs, Mahajans, Aroras, Khattris, Ahirs, Gujjars, Balmikis and Chamars. The displaced persons have mainly settled in urban areas after the Partition.

Jats.—The Jats who are in large number are good cultivators. Due to the teaching of Arya Samaj, they are liberal in social relations. Apart from cultivation, their adult male members prefer to join the army. Some Jat families have adopted goldsmithy as their profession in addition to cultivation at Narwana and Jind towns. The younger generation is inclined mainly towards government service.

Brahmans.—The Brahmans are scattered all over the district. Under the changed economic and social conditions, they have also started joining services in the public and private sectors.

Rajputs.—They are concentrated in Narwana tahsil and are said to have migrated from Ayodhya (U.P.) They are cultivators generally and prefer to join army and other government service.

Mahajans.—The Mahajans here are mostly Aggarwals. They are said to have come from Agroha (Hisar district) and settled in different places in the district. They are mostly engaged in commerce, industry and service. The village Mahajan constituted the backbone of the village economy and he still continues his hold in rural areas as he is always ready to meet the unproductive credit requirement of the peasantry.

Aroras and Khattris.—Most of them migrated from Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Shekhupura districts of Pakistan after the Partition of the country in 1947. They are engaged in shopkeeping, trade and service.

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Ahirs.—Ahirs call themselves Yadavs and claim their descent from Krishna (Lord Krishna was from Yaduvansh). They are mostly agriculturists but many of them are in the army.

Gujjars.—They were mainly engaged in animal keeping but now they have also taken to cultivation and service.

Balmikis.—Balmikis functioned as scavengers and even now in urban areas they follow this profession. In rural areas they are cultivators or agricultural labourers. They also rear pigs, goats and sheep. They have started realizing their social rights and now are inclined towards education.

Chamars.—The term *Chamar* is in occupational term. Some of them follow their old profession of leather and shoe-making. This community is politically conscious and its members now occupy important positions in the services.

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

The family is locally known as *kunba*. A group of families having common ancestors is called *thola*. Two or three *tholas* are jointly called *pana* or *patti*. It is common for several brothers, and occasionally for cousins to live together and farm the land jointly. More often the land is managed jointly while the members live separately. The most important characteristic of the joint family system is that the income of all its members is pooled and spent for the benefit of all the members, whether or not they have actually earned any part of it. The basis for the system is to ensure maintenance of all descendants from a common ancestor, father or grandfather or great grandfather. The widows or orphans, the children, young boys and girls and elderly or decrepit or physically incapacitated members of the family, all receive the attention of the head of family and are supported and maintained out of the joint family funds.

The joint family system still forms a dominant feature of Hindu society in the district, though loose ends have appeared in the tight hold it had for centuries. The disintegrating process came to the fore with a number of factors emerging under the changed condition of life. Individualistic trend in modern education and thinking is also eating into the vitals of this system. The immediate cause is provided by petty jealousies and dissensions among the ladies of the household. Disparity in the income of the members of the family creates some imbalance in the joint family. Now, life is so hard that people are compelled to leave their hearths

and homes in search of gainful occupation. The beginning of the disintegrating forces has definitely set in, and cracks have appeared in the joint family system even in the district.

INHERITANCE

As a general rule the son or sons, natural or adopted, were entitled to the inheritance on the father's death, or his abandoning the world or on changing his religion. In default of a son, the widow ordinarily succeeded to their husband's estate; or in case there was no widow, the mother and father succeeded. The mother had the prior right, though as she and the father ordinarily lived together, no partition was, as a rule, required. If neither parent had survived the deceased, his brother or brothers or his brother's sons within seven degrees succeeded in turn per capita. A daughter received no share, but if she was unmarried a share was reserved to defray the expense of her marriage. This share was fixed by the court according to circumstances and depended on the means of the family. As a rule, sons, whether by the same or different wives, shared equally¹.

Now, according to Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sons and daughters, the mother and the widow along with other heirs² of the deceased, if any, inherit the intestate property simultaneously. A daughter has as good a claim to her father's property as a son. However, in spite of the right conferred by law, it appears to have become a general practice for the girls not to claim any part of the intestate property. In the absence of a brother a girl may some time give her land to her near relatives, though in such cases she usually retains her right to property.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

The marriage is treated as sacred and is governed by traditional customs. As elsewhere, the marriage dates are mostly determined by astrological considerations. Marriage is an important event of one's life; it is preceded by betrothal and a number of preliminaries and elaborate preparations.

Betrothal.—Betrothal is called *rista*, the ceremony is called *sagai*. The brother of the girl or one of the close relatives goes to the boy's place with proposal. If the offer is accepted and the result of the detailed discussion is satisfactory, the *rista* is settled. After this, he puts some money into the boy's hand. This is called *rokna* or *tikka*.

After *rokna*, the next ceremony to be performed is betrothal (*sagai*), when presents are given by the girl's parents to the boy

1. *Phulkian States Gazettee*,—(Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, p. 312.

2. Specified in class I of the Schedule,—vide section 3 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1950.

and his relatives. In the years gone by no relation of the girl would take any part in the betrothal ceremony, but now the girl's father and near relations do take part in it. In most cases now *rokna* and *sagai* are performed at a time.

Marriage preliminaries.—A day before the marriage, the maternal uncle of the boy or girl brings the *bhat*. This consists of presents and necessarily includes the wedding suit for the bride or bridegroom.

Wedding.—On the day when the *barat* is to start, the boy is dressed in his wedding suit brought by his maternal uncle. The *kangna* or seven-knotted sacred thread is tied on his right wrist. His head-dress consists of a crown or crest over the turban, and a *sehra* of flowers covering the face.

The ceremony of *ghurchari* is then performed. The decorated mare with the bridegroom on its back, is followed by women singing songs peculiar to the occasion and the mother or aunt or an elderly woman with a utensil containing water. His sister puts her wrap over her right hand, and on it places rice which she flings at his crown as the bridegroom goes along. He goes and worships the god of the homestead. Thereafter, the *barat*, usually comprising the relatives and friends, starts for bride's place.

The *barat* is received by the bride's people and taken, sometimes in procession, to *dandalwasa*, *dharmasala*, or *chopal* or any other place where arrangements have been made for the *barat* to stay and to be entertained. The first ceremony to be performed is called *barothi* or *milni* when the boy's father and the girl's father embrace each other and the latter gives some money to the boy's father. At the door stand women singing and *jai mala* is put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom and vice versa. After this colourful ceremony the bridegroom is taken into the house and the *baratis* are then entertained to a delicious dinner.

Thereafter the key function starts. The actual marriage ceremony (*phera*) takes place at the time of *lagan* announced by family priest according to the horoscope. In the *angan* (courtyard) where the *mandha* (canopy) is erected, the family *purohits* of both parties, and the boy and girl with their relatives, assemble. The boy is either seated on an *asan* (seat) of *kusha* grass or *chauki* (a wooden seat) and the girl on another *chauki* on his right. The *purohit* lights the sacred fire and the worship of the nine *grahs* is first performed. The family *purohits* of both parties repeat the *sakhyas* (genealogies) of the boy and the girl with their respective *gots* and

they are made to touch hands. The *kanya-dan* is the delivering of the girl to the boy; the girl's father puts a rupee or a ring (it varies according to the financial position of the family) in the boy's hand and the girl's *purohit* pours some water on them and then the *purohit* puts the boy's right hand into that of the girl. After this the phera ceremony takes place and they both walk four times round the sacred fire and when they sit down, they exchange seats.

Social mores and folkways change like fashions. There was a time when dancing girls were invited at the weddings, their songs and dances provided fun and frolic to the people, especially in the rural areas. In villages, gramophones fitted with loud-speakers have taken their place. A marriage in a village is a gala occasion. It is of interest to note the social change. The house of the bride is lit up with multicoloured fairy lights, *shamianas* are put up and the passage is adorned with paper flower decorations. Film songs are played through loud-speakers.

Muklawa (consummation of marriage) follows the marriage ceremony. After marriage, the bride returns to her parents and remains there till *muklawa*. This ceremony is significant so far as it mitigates the evil effects of early marriage to some extent. Accordingly, the period between marriage and *muklawa* is so spaced as to allow the young couple to attain puberty before any opportunity is provided to them for consummation. Now mostly the boy and girl are married at a fairly mature age, *muklawa* exists in name only and may be formalised on the same day immediately after marriage or on the following day. In that case, it is termed as *patra-pher*.

Anand Karaj prevails among the Sikhs. The bride and bridegroom go round the holy *Granth Sahib*. Some extracts from the sacred book are read and though they are originally meant to describe in a figurative way the union of human soul with the Supreme Being, they are made to serve the purpose of sanctifying the union of bride and bridegroom.

Civil marriage.—Civil marriages can be performed by the Marriage Officer of the district who is the Deputy Commissioner, but such marriages are rare in the district. Only 19 civil marriages were solemnized in the district during the years, 1966—75. Marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act are also performed by registration in the office of the Tahsildar who is Registrar for Marriages under this Act.

Dowry System.—The system of dowry is prevalent in one form or other in the district. In some cases the amount to be given by the bride's father is negotiated before the marriage is settled. Usually ornaments, clothes, furniture and household goods are given to the bride. The dowry system has become a great evil and even the dowry legislation of 1961 has not succeeded in achieving its objects.

Widow marriage.—The marriages of widows among Rajputs and Brahmans are not so common. *Karewa* is a simple sort of marriage for widows. On the death of a man his younger brother has first claim to the widow, than his elder brother. In rural areas, Jat widows often marry their husband's younger brother, and it is called *churi pahnana*. Such a marriage does not take place within a year of the husband's death.

When a woman enters into intimacy with any person without any social formalities and they begin to live together as husband and wife, it is called *kara*. Like *krewa*, *kara* is also not attended with any ceremony. This type of marriage is done outside the family. The widows who may not wish to remarry, live on the property left by their husbands. In urban areas however, widows, if they are educated, pick up some kind of work.

Divorce.—Divorce is not much prevalent in the district. No case of divorce was instituted during 1966-67 to 1974-75.

Other rituals and customs.—Different social groups have their own traditional customs which they observe at different stages of life. The old Hindu way of living was fraught with many traditional *sanskaras* and rituals. In the course of time, these got worn out and were no longer in keeping with the changing times. Under the influence of modern education and new ideas, their hold is loosening. The birth of a child is an occasion to celebrate and particularly the birth of a son is considered as an event of rejoicing. To announce the birth of a male infant a brass plate is rung in the room where delivery takes place. The anxious relatives waiting outside consider it auspicious and congratulate each other. A branch of the *margosa* tree is hung on each side of the room as an auspicious sign. *Mundan* ceremony is performed when the infant is one year old or so. On this occasion his hair is cut for the first time and friends and relatives are entertained to a feast.

While the Muslims and Christians bury their dead, the Hindus and Sikhs cremate their dead. Other post-cremation rites include 12-day (*bahra*) or 13-day (*tehrani*) mourning locally called *angaari*. Children under 8 years of age are buried without ceremony.

POSITION OF WOMEN

People in the rural areas are mostly conservative. Some of them are even averse to sending their daughters to co-educational schools. Now there is an awareness of the importance of women's education. The old thinking, that the social structure would crumble if women were educated, is disappearing. The women are often subjected to cruelty by the menfolk, though with the spread of education and general awareness, there is a perceptible change in their attitudes now.

The parents in urban areas, however, try to give their daughters higher education so as to make them economically independent. Some educated urban girls take up jobs before their marriage and a few continue to work even after their marriage.

The lot of the rural housewife, on the whole, is hard one. She performs domestic duties which include cooking the meals and when the men are at work in the fields, carries it to them. At the seasons for sowing and harvesting she does a considerable share of this work and after going home she has to cook the evening meal. In the morning as well as in the evening she carries water from public tap or well.

Prostitution.—Trafficking in women for immoral purpose does not exist, nor is there any organised gang of traffickers of women in the district.

HOME LIFE

The home life of villagers runs on traditional lines although changes are slowly taking place in the old pattern of living in which custom played an important part.

The villages are usually built on sites which stand high above the surrounding level. If the high site was not deliberately selected as such, it has possibly resulted from the heaps of debris left by previous habitations. The village sites are usually surrounded by trees, such as *neem*, *pipal*, *jal* and *jand*.

Every village has its *johar* or pond in which the rain water is collected for the use of the cattle. Often there are a few shady trees growing along the bank of the *johar*. Close round the skirts of the village is some open space called *gora*, where cattle are gathered before letting them out for grazing in the field. Every village has approach roads. The roads leading into the village are generally wide enough for carts to move along.

Most village houses are built on the same pattern. Inside the house is a courtyard which is mostly used for cattle or has mangers and a place where fodder is chopped. Beyond the courtyard there is living space for the family. The wooden pillars which were once the only support for the roofs are now usually discarded in favour of iron girders or brick or stone pillars. One may see dishes and pots, spinning wheels, baskets, receptacles of grain, etc. The house tops are used for drying cotton and grain. The men geneally sleep in *ghers* built outside the village to protect their cattle and agricultural implements.

The village *paras* or *chopal* (community centre) is an institution of considerable importance in the life of villagers and serves them to a greater extent. Usually it is a *pukka* building made of bricks or stone and situated in the heart of the village. Generally there are more than one *chopal* built by different communities and are used for common purposes of the community.

FURNITURE AND UTENSILS

One may see *sanni* (sunn-hemp) mats, *peeras* and *moorhas* of low size, *moorhas* of large size (round stool type and chair type) and a folding camp chair with a cloth seat. Many rich families have well furnished drawing rooms. A fine and strong bedstead made of wooden frame and netted with thin strings of *sanni* in different colours is seen almost in every house. A number of utensils, the commonest of which are *parat*, *thal*, and *thali* (trays and plates), *katoris* and *katoras* (small bowls), *tokna* and *tokni* (large brass pots for water or ghee), the earthen *ghilri* for melting ghee, and cups called *bakhaura*, *belwa* or *katora*. The *tawa* (iron plate for baking bread) will be found upon the hearth. There may be other utensils as well. Both earthen and brass utensils are used for bringing water from the well, but the former is preferred for its cooling quality.

In the towns, chairs and tables may also be seen. The houses of the well-to-do are better furnished and decorated. Sofas, wardrobes, *palangs*, *moorhas*, tables and chairs of different kinds and other items of modern furniture fill the houses. The quantity of furniture is considered as a sign of prosperity. The paucity of furniture in an average home is partly offset by pictures and calendars.

Lately, the use of stoves of various kinds for cooking purposes has gained popularity. Utensils and decorations have undergone a

change. Side by side with copper and brass utensils, porcelain and glasswares are finding favour with the people. Stainless steel utensils being costly, are not commonly used. The use of electrical appliances like heaters and table lamps are gaining popularity in the villages where electricity is available. Radio receivers have come to be regarded as a necessity and an increasingly large number of people both in towns and villages are using them.

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

The dress of the rural people is simple. The everyday clothes are always made from coarse cloth whether mill-made or hand-woven. Generally men wear a *pagri* (turban) round the head, a shirt or *kurta*, a *dhoti* or an *arband* (a short *dhoti*) and a pair of shoes. A *chadara* (thin sheet) or *chadar* (thick sheet) in hot weather and a *khes*, blanket or *razai* (quilt) in cold weather are used. Young generally wear modern garments like pants and bush-shirts. A full set of women's clothes is called *teel* which includes *dupatta*, *kurti*, *lehnga* and *choli* or '*ghaghara*'.

The last two decades have witnessed a significant change in dress in rural as well as in urban areas. The *salwar* and *kamiz* are being increasingly adopted by young girls. Rural women have almost given up the use of their heavy silver ornaments. Men do not wear jewellery. The gold and silver ornaments worn by the women, include *jaumala*, *kanthimala*, *kanthi* and *galsari* made of gold; *haar* (necklace) and *hansli* made of silver; and *jhalra* (long hanging string of gold mohar or silver rupees); these are worn round the neck. *Karan phul* and *bujali* of gold and *balis* of silver and gold are for ears while there is a variety of finger-rings, plain and ornamented, with different names for each. The large nose-ring is called *nath*. It is worn only after marriage. Several ornaments like *kari* (anklet), *chhailkara* and *neori* and *pati* are worn on the legs. *Tops* and *balian* for the ears, *churis* (particularly ivory bangles in the case of Rajput women) for the wrists and *pandels* for the neck are some of the new type of ornaments which have come into vogue. On the whole the use of ornaments is on the decline.

Food

The diet of the people is simple and rich in proteins and carbohydrates. The morning meal consists of *rotis* (*chapatis*) made from wheat and *besan* (gram flour) and butter milk. The lunch menu includes *rotis*, vegetables or pulses and curd. The evening meal varies according to the season. Milk and *rotis* (made of wheat or *bajra*) are used. In addition to it *rabri*, *dalia* and

khichari are seasonal diets. In the rural area, the common vegetables are *gawar-ki-phali*, *kachri*, *tindsi*, *onion* and radish.

The people in urban areas use wheat as their staple food. All types of pulses and vegetables are cooked in vegetable oil, which has become very common.

Tea drinking has become popular with all classes of the people. Tea stalls in towns and big villages are fast becoming popular. People prefer cold drinks or *sharbat* in the summer season in addition to *lassi*, prepared from curd.

The use of *gur*, *shakar*, *khandā*, ghee and spices of various kinds, *dhania* (coriander), *mirch* (red-pepper), *lasan* (garlic); *haldi* (turmeric) is not unusual. Sweetmeats like *laddu*, *pera*, *jalebi*, *barfi* and *kalaquand*, etc., are common in towns as well as in rural areas. *Chatni*, *achar* (pickle) and *marabba* (jam) of all sorts are freely used in towns.

The men folk are much addicted to the use of tobacco, but women do not touch it, though some old women take snuff.

COMMUNITY LIFE

Community life is somewhat more effectively organised in villages than in towns. A growing town cannot claim to be the nucleus of a single community. Its various social and economic groups are more exclusive than inclusive. They do not come into such frequent contact with one another. Civic responsibilities, no doubt, are applicable to all, but these are not cohesive in their nature. And this is more true of an expanding town which has sprawled over a large area. There is a growing tendency for voluntary social agencies to establish themselves in local areas or small towns and organize community life in some form or the other. They also organize mass celebration of important festivals in their respective areas.

The social situation in villages is different. Big and small landowners, agricultural labourers and other workers are not far apart from each other. The limited amenities and amusements of village life are equally shared by all of them and require their combined attention. The Community Development Programmes have given a fillip to community activities of various kinds and the panchayats have also become a nucleus of community activities.

FOLK CULTURE

Community life is also expressed through folk-songs and dances. Folk culture, reflected in the traditional folk-songs and dances, is preserved by the village women. All India Radio has been giving good attention to the revival of folk culture by broadcasting rural programmes on Haryana. The large variety of seasonal songs depicting the mood of different seasons are very popular. Take for instance the month of *Sravana* (July-August) which brings ecstasy in its wake. When the sky is overcast with dark clouds, young women come out of their homes and fill with ecstatic joy they sing while they swing;

O mother-in-law, the month of *Sravana* has set in,

Get me a seat of sandalwood for the swing.....

Teej or Haryali Teej is the main festival of *Sravana*, falling on third of the lunar month. By this time the rainy season starts replacing the scorching heat of the summer. To celebrate this change, young girls of the countryside yearn for the approach of Teej. It is an occasion for the newly-married girls to go back to their parents to celebrate the Teej with their girl friends.

During the month of *Kartik*, early morning when the village women go out for a bath to the village well, they enjoy group singing. They sing devotional songs in praise of Sita and Rama, Radha and Krishna, the Ganga and the Yamuna. Folk-dancing, an outburst of a deep emotion, usually accompanies folk-singing and conforms to its theme.

GAMES AND RECREATION

Wrestling, *kabaddi*, football volley-ball, etc. are popular games in the district. Usually every village has an *akhara* (arena) where young men and children go regularly for wrestling exercises. *Kabaddi* is played by two teams. The dimensions of the field, the number of players on a side and the duration of the game are undefined. A player goes to the court of the other team repeating '*kabaddi, kabaddi or kaudi, kaudi.....*' in one breath. If the player after touching and encountering any player of the opposite team returns to the boundary dividing the two courts still uttering *kaudi kaudi.....* without any break, the particular player of the opposite team is considered to be out or scores a point. The team which ousts all players of the other team or the team scoring more points, wins.

Chess, card and *chopar* are some of the indoor games which are played and enjoyed in urban as well as rural areas. Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, volley-ball and basket-ball are popular among students of urban areas where there are facilities of playgrounds, while games like *kho kho*, badminton, etc., are popular among girls in schools. Lately, panchayats and private associations have started organizing games and holding annual tournaments. Government subsidizes the construction of playgrounds and stadia and gives grants for coaching centres and tournaments.

The radio and transistor sets are increasingly becoming popular in villages. In towns, cinemas are the most popular centres of mass recreation. Recorded film songs and music are freely played on marriages and other festive occasions.

General

The foregoing pages, while dealing with the population of the district, the language and dialects spoken by the people, the religions professed by them, the observance of the caste system together with important aspects of social and economic life have brought out the slow pace of change being effected under the influence of modern conditions of living.

REHABILITATION

The Partition in 1947 was followed by communal disturbances which inflicted untold sufferings and led to mass migration of population from Pakistan to India and vice-versa. A large number of homeless Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan entered this district which was then a princely State. Their immediate location in a large number of camps and eventual rehabilitation in rural and urban areas created numerous problems. The Jind district absorbed 22,730 persons, out of which 16,205 persons were settled in rural areas and the remaining 6,525 in urban areas as mentioned below :—

<i>Tahsil</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Jind	12,213	8,361	3,852
Narwana	4,299	3,132	1,167
Safidon	6,218	4,712	1,506
Total :	22,730	16,205	6,525

Although accurate statistics are not available, it is estimated that 31,955 Muslims migrated from this district to Pakistan. They consisted of Rajputs, Sayyads, Gujjars and Sheikhs. The immigrants into the district were mainly from Shekhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Sialkot and Bahawalpur districts of Pakistan.

Refugee Camps

The displaced persons who migrated to the district from Pakistan were given immediate shelter in educational institutions which remained closed up to February, 1948. The services of the staff and students were utilised in the management of the relief operations. Students who rendered three months social service to the refugees were considered eligible for the award of certificate/degree of the newly established East Punjab University if otherwise ripe for it, without taking the examination. A number of facilities like free ration, medical relief, etc. were provided to the immigrants to maintain their morale. Steps were taken speedily to resettle the rural refugees in villages and urban refugees in towns.

Rural Rehabilitation

To hasten the re-settlement of rural refugees living there and to facilitate the sowing of rabi crop of 1947-48, temporary allotments of lands abandoned by Muslims were made to groups of cultivators, who were bound by ties of kinship or friendship. This was done to maintain the homogeneity of such settlements. These temporary allotments were later converted into quasi-permanent allotments in April, 1948, to encourage cultivators to improve the lands allotted to them. This was a preliminary step towards their re-settlement. Claims were invited from displaced persons, and orally verified at tahsil headquarters. Unfortunately, in spite of their sufferings, many unscrupulous displaced persons made exaggerated claims, and obtained excessive allotments. To defeat these tactics, the government obtained the original revenue records from Pakistan and verified the claims of the displaced persons. These also showed that there was substantial difference between the land left behind in Pakistan by the incoming displaced persons and that abandoned by the Muslims on this side of the border. The latter was less. To overcome this problem, graded cuts were applied in making allotments to displaced claimants, the bigger holder receiving the largest slab of cuts.

The quasi-permanent allotments were followed by the conferment of proprietary rights in 1956. While doing so, bogus and excessive allotments were cancelled, and only the genuine claim

of each displaced person, verified from the revenue record received from Pakistan, was admitted. This resulted in the return to the evacuee pool of lakhs of acres of evacuee lands usurped by unscrupulous displaced persons in the first instance.

Agricultural Loans

Allotment of land on a quasi-permanent basis was not enough. The allottees were given assistance by way of agricultural loans for purchasing bullocks, agricultural implements, fodder, seeds, etc., and for repairing houses and wells. In order to minimise the chances of misuse, a general policy was devised to advance these loans in kind. The following amount was disbursed for this purpose from 1947-48 to 1953-54 :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1947-48	...
1948-49	2,400
1949-50	53,755
1950-51	1,07,325
1951-52	65,910
1952-53	43,000
1953-54	2,700

The disbursement of the loan was stopped after 1953-54.

Rural Housing

According to statistics available, 1,027 rural houses and 1,049 sites were abandoned by Muslims. Like land, the houses were also allotted on a temporary basis in the first instance. Rules for their distribution, analogous to those for quasi-permanent land allotment, were framed afterwards. Records were prepared regarding the exact accommodation available in each house, its general condition and its approximate value, along with the list of allottees and the quality and value of houses left by them in Pakistan. Thus a list of allottees, giving the order of precedence, was prepared and they were given choice of selection according to their place on the merit list.

Urban Rehabilitation

The provision of residential accommodation in urban areas was a major problem. The government rose to the occasion and evolved schemes to utilise the available Muslim abandoned properties. All Muslim abandoned properties were taken over as evacuee properties. Such properties comprising houses, shops, vacant sites, *kholas* (dilapidated houses) and industrial establishments were temporarily allotted to displaced persons on rental basis. Their permanent disposal started in 1953-54. Properties valued at less than Rs. 10,000 (below Rs. 50,000 for industrial establishments) were declared allottable while those assessed above Rs. 10,000 were sold by open auction. Properties lying vacant or in unauthorised possession were similarly auctioned.

In the urban areas of Jind, Narwana, Safidon, Uchana and Julana, there were 1,605 houses which were given away permanently to claimants against their verified claims. If the value of a property was in excess of his compensation amount, the claimant concerned was allowed to deposit the excess amount in instalments. Properties occupied by non-claimants were offered to them on annual instalments.

Small Urban Loans

The loans were advanced to displaced persons to enable them to establish themselves in different vocations. All classes of displaced persons comprising traders, shopkeepers, artisans, students, lawyers and medical practitioners were helped under the scheme. The loans carried an interest at the rate of 3 per cent and the recovery started after 2 years of their disbursement. The loans together with all interest were repayable in equal instalments spread over a period of 6 years. The loans and grants were strictly to be utilised for the purpose for which they were asked for by the applicant or sanctioned by the government. A loan of Rs. 12,935 was advanced to 10 displaced persons during 1948-49 to 1951-52.

Payment of Compensation

Compensation was paid to displaced persons who had abandoned immovable property in Pakistan, after verifying their claims, under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950. Interim compensation was sanctioned for certain categories of displaced persons who were in urgent need of relief. The interim scheme was later replaced by the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. Under it, scaled compensation was prescribed. It gave more to smaller claimants and less to the bigger claimants. It was paid out of the compensation pool, to which the Government of India had contributed.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the mainstay of the bulk of population (86 per cent) of the Jind district. Rapid advances have been made in this field after the formation of the Haryana in 1966. With the provision of better irrigational and other facilities, the primitive agricultural practices are fast yielding place to modern mechanised farming and agricultural production is continually increasing. In order to assess the production potential of land, it is important to have an idea about land utilization in the district.

LAND UTILISATION

The utilization of land in a region or a particular area depends largely on its physical, cultural and economic environments. In other words, it is governed by such factors as configuration of land, amount and distribution of rainfall, fertility of soil, density of population and dietary habits of the people, agricultural practices followed, stage of industrial development, transport facilities and demand for its produce.

The following table shows the utilization of land since 1950-51:—

Year	(Thousand Hectares)					
	Total area according to village papers	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	Fallow land	Net area sown
1950-51	271	0.1	17	17	4	196
1955-56	271	0.3	18	16	8	229
1960-61	271	0.3	22	6	4	239
1965-66	271	0.3	25	5	24	216
1966-67	270	0.3	24	2	12	229
1967-68	270	0.3	24	2	15	226
1968-69	269	0.3	22	2	25	217
1969-70	269	0.3	24	2	5	235
1970-71	269	0.3	24	2	12	228
1971-72	269	0.3	22	2	13	227
1972-73	330	0.5	31	1	17	277
1973-74	330	0.5	30	1	6	288
1974-75	330	0.5	30	1	16	279

It will be seen from the above table that the total land in the district measured 330 thousand hectares in 1974-75, bulk of which (279 thousand hectares or 84.5 per cent) constituted the net sown area. The area under forests was only 500 hectares and other uncultivated land excluding fallow land was not more than 1,000 hectares. Fallow land claimed 16 thousand hectares or 4.8 per cent of the total area while as much as 30 thousand hectares or 9.1 per cent of the area of the district was not available for cultivation¹.

Land not available for cultivation has steadily increased from 17 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 30 thousand hectares in 1974-75. It includes land covered by buildings, roads and railways, canals and that used for other non-agricultural purposes apart from the land which cannot be cultivated except at a very heavy cost.

On the other hand, the area under uncultivated land excluding fallow land has been progressively reduced from 17 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to just two thousand hectares in 1966-67 and further to one thousand hectares in 1972-73. Since then it has remained unchanged.

Despite the growing pressure on land for non-agricultural uses, every effort is being made to bring as much land under plough as possible.

Waterlogging.—Three factors mainly contribute to waterlogging. It becomes a menance in the unlined canal irrigated areas due to seepage and in the areas along the drains which overflow during the rainy season. The railways, roads and canals restrict the natural clearance of water during the monsoon which results in submerging of a large area under water. The poor internal and surface drainage also causes waterlogging. The waterlogged area generally develops into alkaline land where no crop can grow. As a result of waterlogging, the land is spoiled by *thur* and *sem*.

The extent of damage done by *thur* and *sem* in the district during the period 1967 to 1975 is shown in the following statement:

(In hectares)

Year			Cultivated	Excultivat- ed	Uncul- tivated	Total
1967	<i>Thur</i>	..	484	88	1,213	1,785
	<i>Sem</i>	..	345	25	31	401
	Total ..	..	829	113	1,244	2,186

¹This consists of land put to non agricultural uses and barren and uncultivable land.

	i		ii	iii	iv	v
1968	<i>Thur</i>	..	529	93	1,163	1,785
	<i>Sem</i>	..	345	24	31	400
	Total :	..	874	117	1,194	2,185
1969	<i>Thur</i>	..	528	93	1,163	1,784
	<i>Sem</i>	..	337	24	31	392
	Total :	..	865	117	1,194	2,176
1970	<i>Thur</i>	..	528	93	1,163	1,784
	<i>Sem</i>	..	337	24	31	392
	Total :	..	865	117	1,194	2,176
1971	<i>Thur</i>	..	698	138	1,127	1,963
	<i>Sem</i>	..	115	305	25	445
	Total :	..	813	443	1,152	2,408
1972	<i>Thur</i>	..	725	194	1,196	2,215
	<i>Sem</i>	..	120	307	26	453
	Total :	..	845	501	1,222	2,668
1973	<i>Thur</i>	..	1,153	261	237	1,651
	<i>Sem</i>	..	140	305	46	491
	Total :	..	1,293	566	283	2,142
1974	<i>Thur</i>	..	814	436	267	1,517
	<i>Sem</i>	..	113	37	43	193
	Total :	..	927	473	310	1,710

	i	ii	iii	iv	v
1975	<i>Thur</i>	814	436	267	1,517
	<i>Sem</i>	113	37	43	193
	Total :	927	473	310	1,710

Salinity and alkalinity.—Nearly 8 per cent of land affected by salinity and alkalinity in Haryana falls in the Jind district. The affected soils generally fail to produce any crop. The major problem is that of salinity with preponderance of chlorides, sulphates of sodium, calcium and magnesium. Most of the soils contain a layer of calcium carbonate concretions at a depth of about one metre. Observations recorded at Urlana Khurd, Safidon and Karsindhu in the south-eastern part and at Nandsinghwala, Bata and Sanghan villages in the northern extremity reveal the occurrence of alkali soils with the preponderance of sodium carbonate and/or sodium bicarbonate. Soils at some places like Dera Gujrakhiyan, Rodh, Malakpur, Memnabad and Dharamgarh, sodium chloride constitute the predominant salt. While the distribution of saline or alkali soils within the district is largely sporadic in the form of small patches; extensive contiguous strips alkali soils occur in the south-eastern part around Safidon, Singhpur, Karsindhu and Uchana Khurd villages and in the northern extremity around Sajooma Sadhan, Pipaltha, Napewala, Dhanauri, Haripura, Rewar, Barta, Gujra, Hansdehar and Sanghan villages.

The experiments conducted at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, have shown that with proper soil and water management practices, the alkali soils of the region can be made to produce good crops of rice and wheat. Acting on the recommendations of this Institute, the Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation has already undertaken a programme of reclamation in some districts including the Jind district.

The quality of underground waters has wide variation in different parts of the district. According to the studies conducted at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, the underground waters are of good quality as they have relatively low salt content along nearly 15 kilometres wide strip running from Jind to Safidon and further in the east and extending towards Hansi in the west and nearly 20 kilometres belt in the northern extremity. In

other areas the salt content of ground water is comparatively high and the waters are likely to present salinity hazard in varying degrees unless adequate precautionary or curative measures are adopted.

IRRIGATION

The rainfall in the district is seasonal, scanty and subject to frequent variations. The average annual rainfall during the period 1969—1974 was 59.08 centimetres compared to 108.45 centimetres in the Ambala district¹. Due to the erratic nature of the rainfall, a larger part of the cultivated area depends on the clemency of weather. In 1960-61, 61 per cent and in 1966-67, 51 per cent of the net area sown depended on the rainfall. This percentage, however, came down to 42 in 1974-75 due to the development of irrigation facilities. The importance of irrigation in agriculture is, therefore, evident.

The development of irrigation remained almost stagnant during the pre-Independence period. It has been reported that at the Settlement of 1897, 82 per cent of area of whole of the erstwhile Jind state was wholly dependent upon rain². The sub-soil water in major part of the district is brackish and is not conducive to the development of irrigation by wells or tube-wells.

Canal water is the major source of irrigation to the dry and parched land of the district. At some places canal water is mixed with the tube-well water to reduce the latter's salinity. Of the total net irrigated area of the district, irrigation by canal constitutes as much as 85 per cent. With the development of canal irrigation, the net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown has significantly increased from 49 in 1966-67 to 58 in 1974-75.

In 1966-67 when the Jind district was formed, the total net irrigated area was 114 thousand hectares. It significantly increased to 163 thousand hectares in 1974-75, due to the development of irrigation facilities with the augmentation of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal with Bhakra Canal Waters through Narwana and Barwala link canals. Sirsa Branch and Hansi Branch used to serve the area of the Jind district. These channels were fed from river Yamuna from which the supply of water was seasonal and inadequate.

The net area irrigated in the district in 1974-75 by different means of irrigation was 163 thousand hectares; 139 thousand hectares by canals and 24 thousand hectares by wells and tube-wells.

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1975-76*, p. 30.

2. *Phulkian States Gazetteer, (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 263.

Gross Area Irrigated

The following table shows the villages classified according to percentage of gross irrigated area to the total cropped area (average for 1970-71 and 1971-72):—

Number of villages having percentage of gross irrigated area to total cropped area

Sr. No.	Block	Total No. of villages surveyed	Below 20—20%	20—30—30%	30—40—40%	40—50—50%	50—75—75%	75—100—100%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jind	61	—	1	3	7	29	21	—
2.	Julana	43	—	2	1	7	28	5	—
3.	Kalayyat	52	—	—	1	1	32	18	—
4.	Narwana	38	—	—	—	2	18	18	—
5.	Rajaund	41	—	—	6	8	21	6	—
6.	Safidon	63	—	—	3	7	27	26	—
7.	Uchana	49	—	—	1	—	30	18	—
Total :		347	—	3	15	32	185	112	—

Thus the percentage of gross irrigated area to total cropped area in Jind district was between 75 to 100 in 112 villages (32 per cent) and between 50 to 75 in 185 villages (53 per cent). It varied between 40 to 50 per cent in 32 villages, between 30 to 40 per cent in 15 villages and between 20 to 30 per cent in three villages, two in Julana block and one in Jind block.

Canal Irrigation

The area of Jind district is irrigated by two canal systems, viz. The Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and the Bhakra Canal. These two systems are interlinked by the Narwana and Barwala link canals of the Bhakra Canal system. Earlier due to the seasonal fall in the river Yamuna, the source of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, there was a fall in its discharge at the canal headworks which

resulted in rotational closures for its various branches. With the augmentation of water supply from Bhakra Canal through the Narwana and Barwala Link Canals and Augmentation Canal the supply in the Western Yamuna Canal had been fully replenished and its various branches running in the district have now regular supplies.

Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal.—Dug originally during the reign of Firuz Shah to conduct water to Hisar and Hansi, it incidentally irrigated the intervening tracts also. It was re-excavated in Akbar's reign to bring supplies from the Yamuna and the Somb into the Chautang and on to Hansi and Hisar. This was a perennial canal. It was further improved during the reign of Shah Jahan with the object of diverting water to Delhi. The river supply was tamed about 22.5 kilometres below the present headworks of the canal and the water was led along the drainage line through Panipat and Sonipat to Delhi.

The canal takes off from the Yamuna at Tajewala headworks (Ambala district) where a very strong masonry dam is built across the river. The Sirsa branch bifurcates from the main Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at Indri (Karnal district). About 49.0 kilometres further down, the Hansi Branch takes off from main branch of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at Munak. The Sirsa Branch and the Hansi Branch with its Sunder sub-branch and their various distributaries irrigate the district.

Sirsa Branch.—The Sirsa Branch takes off from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at Indri (Karnal district). This canal irrigates area in the northern part of the Jind district. It was not a perennial canal because with the recession of flow in the Yamuna, all the distributaries of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal could not be simultaneously fed. Hence the different distributaries were rotational. In 1954, the Narwana Branch of the Bhakra Canal was excavated with its outfall into the Sirsa Branch near Budhera, a village ten kilometres south-west of Thanesar and in 1972, another feeder channel, namely, Barwala Link Canal was constructed to pour water from Bhakra Main Line Canal into Sirsa Branch. The Sirsa Branch system was reoriented with its shifting from Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal to Bhakra Canal. The distributaries which take off from Sirsa Branch and provide irrigation in the Jind district are Habri sub-branch with its Jakhauli and Rajaund distributaries, Sudkian distributary, Dhanauri distributary, Dhamtan distributary, Barwala Branch with its Surbra distributary and Pabra distributary.

The area of the district irrigated by the Sirsa Branch in 1974-75 was 1,43,744 hectares.

Hansi Branch.—The Hansi Branch takes off from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at Munak (Karnal district) and enters the district near Anta Village in Safidon tahsil. With augmentation of water-supply from Bhakra Canal and Augmentation Canal, the Hansi Branch was made perennial.

The distributaries which take off from Hansi Branch and provide irrigation in the Jind district are Jind distributaries No. 1—8, Muana distributary and Butana Branch and Sunder sub-branch. The Butana Branch takes off at R.D. 58,310 of Hansi Branch and Sunder sub-branch from Butana Branch at R. D. 1,74,920. A number of direct outlets and minors irrigate southern part of the Jind district.

The area irrigated by Hansi Branch system in 1974-75 was 63,326 hectares.

Narwana Branch Link Canal.—The Sarusti distributary and Nardak distributary of Narwana Branch Link Canal irrigate some areas of the Jind district in its tail reaches. The Sarusti distributary takes off from Bibipur lake and irrigates the district through Khanauri and Haripur minors. The Nardak distributary takes off from Narwana Branch Link Canal at R.D. 54,249 and irrigates some areas through Uplana, Salwan, Padana, Rodh, Moana, Kaul and Tail minors. The area irrigated by these distributaries in 1974-75 was 4,765 hectares.

Wells and tube-wells.—In the beginning of the present century, the area under well irrigation was insignificant and only a few gardens were irrigated from wells and that too in towns only. In 1966-67, only 3 thousand hectares of area was irrigated by wells. The importance of ground water increased gradually and in 1974-75, 24 thousand hectares of area comprising roughly 15 per cent of the net area irrigated was under well or tube-well irrigation.

The total number of tubewells and pumping sets in the district increased from 98 in 1966-67 to 9,596 in 1974-75*. The table given below indicates the villages classified according to number of tube-wells/pumping sets during 1973-74 :—

Sr. No.	Block	Total No. of villages surveyed	Total Number of Villages According to Number of Tubewells/Pumping Sets						No. of Tube-wells/pumping sets per 100 Hec-tares of Net Area Sown
			0	1—24	25—49	50—74	75—99 & above	100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jind	61	2	20	16	14	3	6	7.1
2.	Julana	43	19	21	3	—	—	—	0.6
3.	Kalayāt	52	16	18	9	8	—	1	2.2
4.	Narwana	38	23	8	1	3	1	2	1.1
5.	Rajaund	41	12	17	6	4	1	1	2.0
6.	Safidon	63	1	38	17	3	4	—	4.3
7.	Uchana	49	32	16	1	—	—	—	6.2
Total :		347	105	138	53	32	9	10	2.4

The Jind district had 2.4 tubewells/pumping sets per 100 hectares of net area sown in 1973-74 as against the state average of 4.2. The number was highest in Jind block which had 7.1 tubewells/pumping sets per 100 hectares of net area sown.

As many as 105 villages (30 per cent) did not have any tubewells/pumping sets and 138 villages (39.8 per cent) had less than 24 tubewells/pumping sets each. In 53 villages (15.3 per cent) the number of tubewells/pumping sets ranged between 25 and 49, in 32 villages (9.2 per cent) between 50 and 74 and in nine villages (2.6 per cent) between 75 and 99. In 10 villages (six in Jind block, two in Narwana block and one each in Kalayat and Rajaund block), the number of tubewells/pumping sets was 100 or more.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of the district. After Independence, most of the area fit for cultivation has been brought under the plough. The district made remarkable progress in agriculture after the formation of Haryana in November, 1966. The net sown area increased from 196 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 279 thousand hectares in 1974-75, and the production of foodgrains during the same period increased from 73.33 thousand tonnes to 278.30 thousand tonnes. Over the period 1966-67 to 1974-75, the foodgrain production in the district went up by about 46 per cent as against 29 per cent in the state as a whole.

At the district headquarters, the department is controlled by ■ Deputy Director, Agriculture, who is assisted by one District Agriculture Officer and at the sub-division level by Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officers. Each block is divided into four agricultural circles, each of which is inspected by an Agricultural Inspector. Agricultural Inspector is assisted by an Agricultural Sub-Inspector or beldar. Besides, there are four Subject Matter Specialists, one each for agronomy, plant protection, soil science and horticulture.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the application of latest agricultural techniques which include intensive method of cultivation for higher production, new cropping patterns, preparation of crop plans, control of various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops, use of fertilizers and improved seeds and laying out demonstration plots to show the cultivators the superiority of the strains and agronomic practices. The Agriculture Inspectors impart training and education to the farmers in their respective areas on matters relating to improved techniques and better farm management.

Soils.—The soils of the Jind district are sandy loam to loam in texture. According to physical characteristics, these soils may be divided as below :

Sandy.—These soils, locally called *retil dharti*, are found in parts of all the blocks of the district. *Bajra* and gram crops are mostly grown in these soils.

Clay.—These soils, locally called *dakar*, are found in parts of Safidon, Kalayat and Rajaund blocks. If properly managed, these soils are highly suitable for the cultivation of paddy which is fast becoming an important crop of the district.

Kallar or Rehi.—These soils are found in Safidon and Kalayat blocks of the district. The general appearance of landscape of these soils is just a white floor with brownish-black background having alkaline salts of 2 to 4 inches depth over the surface. The soils have, in general, an alkaline reaction. The reclamation of Kallar soils calls for the lowering down of excessive salts by flooding and *rice-barseem* cultivation, preceded by green-manuring with *dhaincha*. In the soils with high alkalinity, the application of gypsum may also prove beneficial.

In general, there is a deficiency of nitrogen and organic matter in the soils, but the phosphorus content ranges from low to medium. It is, therefore, evident that, for obtaining good yields, the soils need heavy manuring with nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Green manuring is important for the improvement of alkaline soils.

Crops.—There are two well defined crops, kharif and rabi. The major kharif crops (locally called *samni*) are sugarcane, cotton, Jowar, *bajra* and rice while major rabi crops (locally called *sadhi*) are wheat, gram, barley, and oil-seeds. Potatoes, onions, chillies, oil-seeds, cotton and sugarcane are the main cash crops of the district.

Table (III) of Appendix gives details about the sowing and harvesting of kharif and rabi crops. Table (IV) shows the area under principal crops and table (V) shows average yield per hectare and production of principal crops from 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Foodgrain Crops

Rice (Paddy).—There has been a considerable increase in the cultivation of paddy in the district. In 1950-51, the area under this crop was only 2 thousand hectares; it increased to 4 thousand hectares in 1961-62, 5 thousand hectares in 1966-67 and 12 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The production has also risen in a similar way from 1 thousand tonnes in 1950-51 to 20 thousand tonnes in 1973-74. In 1974-75, the production, however, dropped to 12 thousand tonnes due to drought conditions. The main productive areas are the Jind, Safidon and Kalayat blocks. The popular varieties of paddy grown in the district are:—

High yielding

IR-8 Jaya, Ratna

Local improved

Jhona—349, Basmati-370.

Bajra.—Bajra is one of the major crops of this district. It constitutes an important item of food during the winter season. The area under this crop increased from 47 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 54 thousand hectares in 1966-67. Thereafter it increased more sharply to 89.5 thousand hectares in 1973-74. In the following year, however, there was a slight fall in area owing to drought conditions. Uchana and Narwana blocks of Narwana sub-division are more productive parts in the district. The hybrid varieties recommended for this district are—Hybrid Bajra No. 1 and Hybrid Bajra No. 4.

Wheat.—It is the principal rabi foodgrain crop of the district. It is mostly grown under irrigated conditions. The area under this crop increased from 20 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 53 thousand hectares in 1966-67 and further to 104.3 thousand hectares in 1973-74. In 1974-75, the area, however, declined to 96 thousand hectares due to drought conditions. The phenomenal increase in its acreage is largely due to the irrigated area of the district and the introduction of new local and exotic high-yielding varieties. The main varieties of the wheat grown in the district are: C-281, C-306, Kalyan, Sona and Sonalika.

Gram.—Gram constitutes a major rabi foodgrain crop of the district next to wheat. Its importance lies in the fact that it forms a good diet both for human beings and cattle. It is consumed right from the germination to the grain development stage and is used for variety of purposes. It is mostly grown under barani conditions and, therefore, its acreage shows wide fluctuations from year to year. The area under this crop was 59 thousand hectares in 1950-51. It reached the highest figure of 98.3 thousand hectares in 1973-74 but again shrank to 69.6 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The varieties of gram grown in the district are: C-24, C-25 and C-214.

Barley.—It is mostly grown under *barani* conditions and, therefore, its acreage (area under crops) shows wide variation from year to year. The area under this crop was 1 thousand hectares in 1950-51 which increased to 15 thousand hectares in 1966-67. During 1971-72, it declined to about 6.5 thousand hectares but again increased to 10 thousand hectares in 1972-73. The peak level was reached in 1974-75 when 17.4 thousand hectares of land came under this crop. The important varieties of this crop grown in the district are: C-138 and C-164.

Pulses.—Besides gram, *moong*, *mash* (*ur*) and *masur* (*massar*) are the three other pulses grown in the district. *Moong* and *Mash*

claimed an area of only 150 and 70 hectares respectively in 1966-67 which increased to 200 and 100 hectares respectively in 1974-75. The area under *masur* which was 3.19 thousand hectares in 1966-67 increased slightly to 3.8 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The total production of pulses in the district was 52.8 thousand tonnes in 1966-67, of which gram alone constituted 51 thousand tonnes. It reached the level of 65.9 thousand tonnes in 1973-74, in which the share of gram was 61 thousand tonnes. In 1974-75, the production of pulses, however, declined to 45.3 thousand tonnes.

Commercial Crops

Sugarcane.—It is an important cash crop of the district and is mostly grown under irrigated conditions. The area under this crop extended from 4 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 12 thousand hectares in 1966-67 and to 18 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The highest production of 89 thousand tonnes of sugarcane (in terms of *gur*) was recorded in the district in 1963-69. The main varieties of the crop sown in the district are : Co-1143, Co-1029, Co-978 and Co-19.

Cotton.—It is another important cash crop of the district. The crop has two varieties, viz *Desi* and *American*. The *Desi* variety is grown in most of the area under crop. In 1950-51, the area under the *American* cotton was almost negligible, while it was 8 thousand hectares under the *Desi* variety. In 1966-67, while the area under the *Desi* variety increased to 13 thousand hectares as much as 3 thousand hectares had come under *American* variety. The total area under cotton crop was 19.7 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The important varieties of the cotton sown in the district are: H-14, C-27 and *Jai*.

Oilseeds

Toria and sarson. (Rape and mustard) are the main oilseed crops of the district; *til* (sesame) and linseed crops are grown on small patches of the land. Groundnut is not sown in any part of the district as the agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the district do not suit the cultivation of this crop. The area under rape and mustard which was ■ thousand hectares in 1966-67 increased to 12.5 thousand hectares in 1972-73. The total area under oilseeds in the district in 1974-75 was 15.8 thousand hectares.

Potatoes, chillies, onions and vegetables are among the minor crops of the district. Chillies are grown in Jind and Safidon blocks of the district.

Fodder crops

The district has about 10 per cent of its total cropped area under fodder crops. The important among the fodder crops are *Jowar*, *gvara* and *berseem*. The stalks of *jowar* and *bajra* and the chaff of wheat, gram and minor cereals are used as animal feed. *Jowar* (*chari*) is the leading crop which covered an area of 27.6 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The area under *gvara* was 10 thousand hectares and that under *berseem* 9 thousand hectares in 1974-75. The total area under fodder crops in 1974-75 was 49.6 thousand hectares against 23 thousand hectares in 1960-61.

Fruit crops and Gardens

The total area under fruit crops in 1974-75 was 1,200 hectares. The important fruits grown in the district are grapes and mangoes which are grown in Jind, Narwana and Safidon. There is a wide scope for the extension of the area under fruits with the availability of water facilities and loans from the government for the cultivation of grapes. The following table shows the area under different fruit crops in Jind district :

Name of crop	Total area (in Acres)
Grapes	14.50
Citrus	110.00
Ber	120.00
Mango	206.00
Guava	102.00
Peach	39.50
Miscellaneous	26.50
Total :	618.50

There are no private nurseries and co-operative garden colonies in the district. There is, however, only one government horticulture and nursery farm in the district which is located at Jind. The fruit plants of good quality are supplied to the farmers by this farm. Technical guidance is given in new plantation of orchard and training is imparted in pruning and gardening.

Agricultural Implements

Improvement in agricultural implements is the pre-requisite of any improvement in agriculture. Farmers are adopting modern implements according to their purchasing power and the suitability of the implements for their use. Implements of various sizes and uses are popularised by the government through different schemes. A description of agricultural implements in common use in the district is given below:

Plough.—It may be made of wood or iron, but the one in common use is made of *kikar* wood, manufactured by the village carpenter. It merely scratches the soil upto 4 or 5 inches. The chief defect in it lies in one fact that it leaves ridges of unploughed land between the V-shaped furrows which it makes. The plough also fails to eradicate weeds properly. However, a sturdy and intelligent farmer makes full and efficient use of the plough with a strong pair of oxen. Still, in the small landholdings and fragmented and non-contiguous plots, the plough is very much suited and it does not disturb the level of the land. It consists of a wooden beam (*Ral*), a small piece of wood (*chou*) carrying a *pali* (an iron plough share) and yoke for bullocks. In 1961, there were 36,734 wooden ploughs in the district. This number increased to 41,178 in 1966. With the passage of time iron plough began to gain popularity. Due to its increasing popularity with the farmers, the number of wooden ploughs declined to 36,808 in 1972. The number of iron ploughs which was only 279 in 1961 increased to 8,111 in 1972.

Tractor.—Although the tractor is used largely in a few big farms the number of tractors increased from 217 in 1966-67 to 2,123 in 1974-75.

Bullock-cart.—It is generally used by the farmers for carrying loads from one place to another, e.g. for carrying the farm produce to the threshing ground, grains to the homestead and to the market, and for other transportation needs. The carts are mostly locally manufactured. There is little difference between the type and price of cart manufactured in different parts of the district. Wheels made exclusively of iron are fast replacing the wooden ones. In 1961, the number of carts in the district was 23,272 which increased to 29,730 in 1966 but declined to 27,199 in 1972. With the increasing use of tractor-trolleys, the number of bullock carts has fallen.

Cane-crusher.—It is an important implement for crushing the sugarcane. It is mostly used on a co-operative basis. The old wooden crushers have been replaced by the steel crushers. Most

of the cane crushed is for the manufacture of *gur* and *khandsari*. There were 41 cane crushers in the district in 1961. Their number increased to 691 in 1966 but declined to 645 in 1972.

Other implements.—A number of other tools and implements such as spade, *Kasola* (hoe) *pora* (seed drill), *kuhari* and *dranti*, are also used in the district. Despite the small size of land holdings, modern implements are being generally adopted by the farmers for better use and higher agriculture production. The following figures clearly indicate progressive use of advanced implements:—

Particulars	Number	
	1961	1972
1. Iron Ploughs	279	8,111
2. Sugarcane-Crushers	41	645
3. <i>Ghanis</i> (Oil-exPELLERS)	37	79

Seeds

Good seeds considerably enhance the agricultural production. Much publicity and efforts are made by the Agriculture Department to popularise the use of improved seeds among the farmers. The department also undertakes the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to the farmers. The high-yielding varieties of some seeds being popularised are as under :—

Wheat

- (i) Local improved: C-281, C-273 and C-306
- (ii) Exotic high-yielding varieties: PV 18, Kalyan-Sona, Sona-like, HD 2009 and HD 1981

Rice .

- (i) Local Improved: Jhona 351, Jhona 349, Basmati-217 and Basmati 370
- (ii) Exotic high-yielding varieties; IR 8, Jai and Ratna

Gram :

PB-7 and S-26

Barley :

C-138 and C-164

Sugarcane : Co. L-29, Co. J-88, Co. L-46, Co. 1148 and Co. 945

Bajra :

(i) Local improved: T-55, A1/3

(ii) Exotic high-yielding varieties: Hybrid bajra No. 1 Hybrid bajra No. 3 and H.B. No. 4.

Jowar :

J. S. 20, J. S. 263 and J. S. 29/1

There are two government seed farms, one at Ambarsar (Kalayat block) and the other at Santokh Majra (Rajaund block). Improved seeds of different varieties are distributed by the Agriculture Department. The following table indicates the improved seeds distributed by Agriculture Department and the area under high yielding varieties in the district during 1967-68 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Improved seeds distributed				Area under highyielding varieties (000 hect.)
	Paddy	Wheat	Gram	<i>Bajra</i>	
	(in quintals)				
1967-68	13	1,357	282	59	3.7
1968-69	112	1,401	70	100	16.6
1969-70	14	615	197	111	37.5
1970-71	60	1,240	84	309	62.1
1971-72	115	921	25	247	96.6
1972-73	126	1,897	98	330	100.1
1973-74	38	362	622	110	109.7
1974-75	144	458	243	132	123.0

The decline in the distribution of wheat and paddy seeds during 1969-70 was due to the short supply of seeds in that year. The district is notified under the East Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1949, according to which it is an offence to grow varieties of crops other than those on the approved list of the Agriculture Department.

Fertilizers

In recent years, the use of manures and fertilizers has considerably increased, since along with improved seeds they constitute the

life-blood of the new agricultural strategy. With the change of social and economic attitudes, the farmers use not only chemical fertilizers but also compost of dung and other wastes useful as land manures for improving the fertility of the soil. Green manuring has been found to be quite cheap and the chemical fertilizers applied with it, give better results.

Chemical fertilizers.—Since the soils of the district are deficient in organic matter and nitrogen, chemical fertilizers are essential for increasing crop yields. These are used alone or in combination with organic manures. Chemical fertilizers distributed in the district from 1966-67 to 1974-75 is given in Table VI of Appendix.

Taccavi loans are given for the purchase of fertilizers and their supply is arranged by the government at controlled rates. The district wholesale co-operative society distributes the fertilizers to the marketing societies and sub-depots. In 1974-75, there were 53 depots functioning in the district.

Urban compost.—Urban wastes are useful as plant food ingredients. Over the past five years, efforts have been made to conserve these wastes for manurial purposes. The municipalities of Jind, Narwana, Safidon and Uchana have been preparing compost in the district. The quantity of urban compost produced by the municipalities during the period from 1968-69 to 1974-75 is as under:—

Year	Compost Prepared (tonnes)
1968-69	37,010
1969-70	39,070
1970-71	3,29,191
1971-72	2,68,920
1972-73	89,080
1973-74	2,88,355
1974-75	1,01,449

Rural compost.—Rural compost is prepared from the dung and other waste material. The farmers are guided in the preparation of the compost by the extension workers in the village. The quantity of rural compost prepared during 1967-68 to 1974-75 is given below:—

Year	Production (tonnes)
1967-68	60,380
1968-69	91,965
1969-70	2,07,550
1970-71	2,24,771
1971-72	9,94,730
1972-73	78,844
1973-74	46,931
1974-75	29,150

From the above figures it can be seen that the production of the rural compost sharply increased up to 1971-72 but declined thereafter. Gobar gas plants are being popularised by the government, which serve the twin purpose of providing manure as well as fuel for cooking. By the end of March, 1975, 105 gobar gas plants had been installed in the district.

Green manuring.—Green manuring is very useful for raising the fertility of the soil as it directly adds nitrogen to the soil. It also improves the texture of the soil by the addition of organic matter. The addition of organic matter improves both heavy and sandy soils for it has a binding effect on the loose particles of sandy soil and make the tough and heavy soil friable. It creates better conditions for the increase of useful bacteria in the soil. The practice of green manuring is being popularised by the government by distribution of free seed packets of *dhaincha*.

The total area under green-manuring crops during 1967-68 to 1974-75 is as follows :—

Year	Area under green-manuring (Hectares)
1967-68	.. 7,355
1968-69	.. 4,081
1969-70	.. 1,379
1970-71	.. 1,440
1971-72	.. 1,828
1972-73	.. 1,781
1973-74	.. 1,810
1974-75	.. 2,309

Crop Rotation

In areas of assured water supply, two crops are grown in a year. Mixed crops are generally grown in *barani* areas. Gram and wheat or gram and barley with rows of *sarson* or *toria* are sown to provide safeguards against the uncertainty of weather. If the rains are favourable, the yield of wheat is excellent, but should the rains be scanty then at least gram may be expected to bear a yield. Rows of *sarson* are drawn in wheat fields, *sarson* thus sown is removed early for fodder and wheat is allowed to grow.

The rotation of crops varies from soil to soil and it differs under irrigated and *barani* conditions. The general rotation of crops followed by farmers is given as under :—

- (2) Rice—*berseem*—rice—wheat
- (3) Wheat—fallow—*toria*—cotton
- (3) Wheat—fallow—*toria*—cotton
- (4) Maize—*barseem*—maize—wheat
- (5) Wheat—cotton—fallow—*toria*—sugarcane
- (6) Cotton—*barseem*—maize—wheat
- (7) Wheat—*toria*—sugarcane
- (8) Maize—wheat—maize—wheat
- (9) Maize—potato—potato

Agricultural Pests and Diseases

The various pests and diseases which damage the foodgrain and commercial crops, fruits and vegetables in the district are given below :—

(1) Crop pests and diseases

- (a) Sugarcane top-borer
- (b) Sugarcane stem-borer
- (c) Sugarcane pyrilla
- (d) Gurdaspur borer
- (e) Rice bug
- (f) Cotton jassid
- (g) Sarson aphid
- (h) Maize top-borer
- (i) Rusts of wheat

(2) Fruit pests and diseases

- (a) Mango hopper
- (b) Mango mealy bug
- (c) Citrus canker
- (d) Lemon caterpillar

(3) Vegetable pests:

- (a) Potato and *bhindi* jassid
- (b) Singhara beetle
- (c) Brinjal *hadda*
- (d) Red pumpkin beetle

(4) Stored grain pests

- (a) *Dhara*
- (b) *Susri*
- (c) *Khayra*

(5) Miscellaneous Pests:

- (a) Field rats
- (b) Jackals

(6) Obnoxious Weeds

- (a) *Bathua*, *Pohli*, *Piazi*, *Mena*, etc.

These pests and diseases attack the standing crops and stored grains with varying intensity. The Agriculture Department is striving to control these pests and diseases by taking effective measures under the East Punjab Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds Act, 1949.

Agricultural Co-operatives

By making a provision of timely and adequate credit, supply of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and insecticides and by creating facilities for marketing of agricultural produce and storage arrangements, the agricultural co-operative societies have come to play an important role in the field of agriculture. With the help of these co-operative societies, the farmers have reaped bigger harvests.

The total number of co-operative societies of all types excluding industrial co-operatives, at the end of June, 1967, was 497 with a membership of 47 thousand; and their owned funds and working capital were Rs. 41.53 lakh and Rs. 1.71 crore, respectively. Their number rose to 686 and membership to 87 thousand by the end of June, 1975, while the owned funds and working capital increased to Rs. 1.74 crore and Rs. 7.85 crore, respectively. All the inhabited villages of the district were covered by one or the other type of co-operative society.

For meeting credit, chemical fertilizers and consumer goods requirements, there were 320 agricultural co-operative credit societies in 1966-67 with a total membership of 38 thousand. Their number rose to 377 and membership to 59 thousand by 1974-75. These societies advanced short term and medium term loans which increased from Rs. 32.52 lakh in 1966-67 to Rs. 1.06 crore in 1974-75.

The Jind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jind, advanced short term and medium term loans to various types of co-operative societies. This bank advanced loans of Rs. 107.67 lakh in 1973-74 and Rs. 137.80 lakh in 1974-75 as compared to only Rs. 31.65 lakh in 1966-67. Its membership which was 450 in 1966-67, rose to 695 in 1974-75. During the same period, its owned funds and working capital stepped up from Rs. 15.15 lakh and Rs. 75.95 lakh to Rs. 59.93 lakh and Rs. 179.59 lakh respectively. In 1966-67, there were only 3 branches of this bank. By 1974-75, the number of branches went up to 9.

The long term credit requirements of cultivators for sinking of tubewells, purchase of tractors, purchase of land, redemption and

improvement of land were met by the three primary co-operative land development banks which were functioning at Jind, Narwana and Safidon. In 1971-72, the number of these banks was two (one each at Jind and Narwana) with a membership of 5,204 and their owned funds and working capital amounted to Rs. 19.24 lakh and Rs. 230.29 lakh respectively. In 1972-73, their number rose to three and membership to 6,790 which further increased to 8,468 in 1974-75. The owned funds swelled to Rs. 39.61 lakh and working capital to Rs. 386.32 lakh by the end of June, 1975. These banks advanced long term loans to the extent of Rs. 143.12 lakh in 1974-75 as compared to only 2.61 lakh in 1966-67.

Joint farming societies have been organised in order to secure gains of large scale farming without losing individual proprietorship in land. The government provides financial assistance and various other concessions to such societies. The co-operative farming societies have, however, not met with real success. Most of these organized in the district are of landless labourers who were provided with only some waste land. To accelerate the pace of co-operative farming, a pilot project was launched in Jind block during 1962-63. The total number of co-operative farming societies in 1966-67 was 38 which had a membership of 623 with owned funds of Rs. 2.21 lakh and working capital of Rs. 5.75 lakh. In 1974-75, the number of these societies fell to 32 but their membership had increased to 653 and their owned funds to Rs. 3.27 lakh. The working capital however, had fallen to Rs. 5.05 lakh.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry in the district is looked after by a Deputy Director. He is assisted by Cattle Development Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Officer Incharge Semen Bank, Veterinary Surgeon, Animal Husbandry Assistants, Stock Assistants and Veterinary Compounders. One semen bank, four regional artificial insemination centres and 50 stockman centres are functioning in the district.

The district has a fairly large number of livestock including cattle, buffaloes, horses and ponies, sheep, goats, mules and donkeys and pigs. The livestock population of the district according to the 1961, 1966 and 1972 census was 3.73 lakh, 4.17 lakh and 5.14 lakh, respectively. The following table gives tahsil-wise relative figures of livestock for the years 1966 and 1972 :—

(In Hundred)

Particulars	Jind		Narwana		Safidon		Total	
	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966 ¹	1972	1966	1972
Cattle	767	803	932	724	—	342	1,699	1,869
Buffaloes	663	866	885	869	—	385	1,548	2,120
Sheep	193	153	287	281	—	33	480	467
Horse and Ponies ..	5	4	6	4	—	5	11	13
Goats	81	77	128	292	—	16	209	355
Donkeys and Mules	34	23	29	31	—	11	63	65
Camels	13	6	9	5	—	1	22	12
Pigs	78	62	70	114	—	33	148	209
Total ;	1,834	1,994	2,346	2,320	—	826	4,180	5,140

¹In 1966 Safidon tahsil was the part of Jind tahsil.

Cattle and Buffaloes.—Livestock wealth is an index to the country's prosperity. In a state where the holdings are small and fragmented and the collective and co-operative farming is practically non-existent, cattle form the backbone of economy. Agriculture and livestock improvement programme go hand in hand for revolutionising the economy. The essential equipment of the farmer includes a pair of oxen or buffaloes to do the ploughing and to draw the cart. Even though bullocks have been replaced by motor and electric power in some places, yet the importance of cattle in agricultural economy remains almost unchanged on account of the yield of milk, manure, skins and hides.

Though the district is well known for Murrah and Haryana breed yet a fair-majority of cattle are non-descript type and quite uneconomic. The cows are kept mainly for breeding calves, and partly on religious grounds also. Murrah buffaloes are amongst the most efficient milk and butter-fat producers in India.

The cattle and buffalo population which numbered 3.98 lakh in 1972, accounted for 77.00 per cent of the total livestock of the district. Out of 1.86 lakh cattle and 2.12 lakh buffaloes, breedable

population of the cows and buffaloes was 48.1 thousand and 101.7 thousand respectively. Their relative figures vis-a-vis those of their male counterparts have been shown below:—

(In Hundred)

	Females above three years				Males above three years		
	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total	Breeding bulls	Other Bulls (Cows & Buffaloes)
Cattle	481	267	194	20	828	7	821
Buffaloes	1,017	607	362	48	27	5	22

The intensive cattle development project started on 1st December, 1969 was a comprehensive plan for increasing the milk production and working efficiency of cattle. The scheme envisaged systematically planned method for the best utilization of superior germ-plasm obtained from superior stock. The technique of artificial insemination was adopted to utilise the available limited supplies through a number of approved bulls. Controlled breeding was brought about through elimination of scrub bulls. Simultaneously attention was paid to the increased production of feed and fodder. To provide breeding service through quality bulls on scientific lines, 50 stockman centres had been set up in the district where facilities for artificial insemination were available.

The figures of artificial insemination done and calves born yearwise are given as under:—

Year	Artificial Insemination		Calves Born	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
1972-73	1,970	3,405	608	847
1973-74	3,387	3,663	668	1,130
1974-75	5,032	4,086	951	1,045

Gaushala development.—Gaushalas according to the old concept, were the institutions opened under religious sentiments to house the unproductive and useless cattle and were run on charity. To give a new meaning to the old concept, an idea was mooted to convert these institutions into cattle breeding-cum-milk producing centres with some financial assistance and technical guidance. Out of five gaushalas located at Kalayat, Uchana Kalan, Jind, Siamlo Kalan, two guashalas, at Uchana Kalan and Jind have been developed.

Intensive Cattle Development Project, Jind.—A State Intensive Cattle Development Project for the establishment of I.C.D. blocks in the milk shed areas of Jind was set up in 1969-70. The project aims at comprehensive cattle breeding which includes cattle improvement through the modern and scientific technique of artificial insemination with the superior, indigenous as well as exotic, bulls. The semen of proven and quality bulls are obtained from Government Livestock farm, Hisar. Feed and fodder development work, formation of co-operative societies, grant of loans for the purchase of top quality milch animals also form a part of this scheme.

The project covers about 50,000 breedable population. For facilitating and encouraging the breeders, provision for giving loan for the purchase of quality milch animals is the salient feature of this project. In Jind Project alone, a sum of Rs. 26.97 lakh was arranged from the co-operative banks to the breeders' societies.

Pig Development

Pig population in the district was 20,900 according to 1972 livestock census. Pig breeding is adopted by the weaker section in the district. It is promoted through the supply of York Shire pigs produced at Government Pig Breeding Farm, Hisar at subsidised rates. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district attend to the work of disease control of pigs as well and give technical education for establishing pig farms.

Sheep and Wool Development

According to the 1972 livestock Census, the sheep population in the district was 46,700. This number has fairly good scope for development of sheep and wool industry. For the development of village stock, two sheep and wool expansion centres at Siamlo Kalan and Uchana are functioning in the district. At these centres superior Nali rams are kept to fulfil the needs of the sheep breeders. These centres did useful work in educating the breeders in the improved

methods of rearing and management of sheep, including the shearing and grading of wool, and in providing veterinary aid to protect sheep from contagious and non-contagious diseases which often cause heavy losses. Improved rams are kept at these centres and given to the breeders during the tupping season from March to June and again from September to November without any charge.

Poultry Development

According to 1972 livestock census, there were 30,5000 poultry birds in the district. One Intensive Poultry Development Block, which was set up at Jind during 1967-68, has been functioning smoothly in the district. The block also undertakes the education of breeders about the latest techniques of poultry farming, supplies feed on no profit no loss basis, and provides veterinary and hatching facilities. Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district also provide education to the poultry farmers about the latest techniques of poultry and also help them in setting up poultry farms.

Animal Diseases

The common animal diseases prevalent in the district are foot and mouth disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia, rinderpest, surra, black quarter and parasitic diseases both internal and external.

Foot and mouth disease.—Locally known as *muh khur*, it generally occurs during the winter season. In the initial stage which lasts for three days, a whitish mucus is discharged from mouth and in the final stage the hoof begins to rot. This disease, though not very fatal, is contagious. It also causes great economic loss by reducing the milk yield of cows and buffaloes and disables the working cattle. Animals suffering from the disease recover quickly if proper and timely treatment is given. Regular arrangements for treatment of affected cattle exist at all veterinary institutions. People also resort to various local remedies most of which are inexpensive. To check this disease, prophylactic vaccination is carried out in cattle/bulls.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.—The seasonal disease generally spreads with the advent of the rainy season and is locally known as *galghotu*. This most dangerous contagious disease claims maximum mortality amongst cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. The visible symptoms of this disease are high fever with depressive loss of appetite and cessation of urination. Pulse and respiration become accelerated followed by frothy flow of saliva from mouth and swelling

of the throat. The mouth becomes hot and dry. The disease usually runs so rapid a course that the treatment is of little use. Treatment is only possible in the early stage. Prophylactic vaccination is carried out free of cost amongst all livestock before the onset of rains.

Rinderpest.—Rinderpest, locally known as *sitla* is an acute febrile and highly contagious disease affecting chiefly cattle and buffaloes. It is characterised by inflammation, haemorrhages, erosions and necrosis of the mucus membrane of the eyes, nose and digestive tract, followed by excessive weakness and it is more responsible for greater loss of cattle than any other disease. Special programme for the eradication of rinderpest has been taken up in the state by the Animal Husbandry Department. Rinderpest Mobile Vigilance Units move throughout the state to immunise cattle against this disease. Check posts at strategic points on state border have been set up to check and vaccinate the incoming/outgoing animals. There has been no report of outbreak of this disease in the state during the last 5-6 years.

Treatment of Cattle Diseases

Various preventive and curative measures have been taken up by the Animal Husbandry Department to combat these diseases. In 1975, there were 16 veterinary hospitals (located at Jind, Rajaund, Julana, Pegan, Remrai, Siamlo kalan, Alewah, Manoharpur, Narwana, Kalayat, Uchana, Bithmara, Balu, Khatkar, Safidon and Ganggoli) and 12 veterinary dispensaries (located at Kandala, Lajwana khurd, Kathana, Dhatrat, Amargarh, Bata, Dhanauri, Chhappar, Danoda kalan, Uchana khurd, Ghogrian and Dhamtan).

No serious outbreak of any particular disease has been reported from this area since 1967. Only from Kalayat and Safidon areas, which suffer from water logging during the rainy season some cases of haemorrhagic septicaemia and rinderpest have been reported. As a precautionary measure, the animals are vaccinated against these diseases before the onset of rainy season.

Dairy Farming

Traditionally dairy farming had been in the hands of small farmers and landless agricultural labourers in the villages. The more affluent farmers kept cattle for their own needs. Milk and ghee were not adulterated. The majority of the people are vegetarian and prefer to take milk and milk products than non-vegetable products.

With the increase in population and fast urbanisation, the demand for milk and milk products has gone up and the traditional dairy farming has been revolutionised into modern dairy farming to meet the increasing demand. Dairy farming has now been adopted as primary occupation by small/marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Jind district is a part of the tract famous for Murrah buffaloes and Haryana cows and therefore occupies an important place in the development of dairying in the state. Keeping in view this locational advantage, the first milk plant of the state was set up at Jind which started functioning on 5th December, 1970. This was the beginning of "White Revolution" era in the state. This plant has the handling capacity of 50,000 litres of milk per day. It manufactures 'Vita' brand milk powder, ghee, butter, etc., which are popular throughout the country for their good quality.

On the installation of the milk plant, the whole of Jind district, Narnaund block of the Hisar district and villages around Lakhna Majra of the Rohtak district were declared as milk shed area for the plant. The marketable surplus milk available with the farmers is procured directly by 156 milk producers co-operative societies. In 1974-75, 21,722 litres of milk was procured.

FISHERIES

Fisheries provide considerable scope for gainful employment and play a vital role in rural-reconstruction and augmenting the inland fish production with the application of latest technology. In order to develop fisheries scientifically a detailed survey was conducted to estimate the water resources readily available for fish culture in the district. Survey results showed that the district had pond water potentiality of about 230 hectares for the development of fisheries in villages. The running canals and drains also constitute the main resources of fisheries.

The office of the Fisheries Development Officer was established during the year 1972 to develop fish farming in the district under overall supervision of the Director Fisheries, Haryana. The major activities of the district officer are to develop culturable water area under fish farming, to improve the derelict ponds, to augment and conserve the natural fisheries in public water, to increase per-unit fish production and to raise the socio-economic status of the rural folk.

The area has a fairly good potential in village ponds for development of fisheries but the majority of rural population being vegetarian are apathetic towards its development. Due to lack of interest

and skill, the production has been poor. Efforts were made to pursue the village panchayats to popularise fish farming. With these efforts water area under fish culture had gone up to 7.5 per cent in 1974-75 as compared to 1 per cent during 1967-68. Fish culture is practised in 119 ponds in the district. Some ponds dry up in summer season due to non-availability of subsidiary water supply. Government, however, provides sufficient incentives by way of financial assistance for the improvement of ponds and by supplying fish seed at concessional rates. The Jind district does not have a fish seed farm and demand of fish seed is met from the adjoining districts. In 1967-68, only 12,000 fish seed was supplied to village panchayats which increased to more than one lakh, thereby registering an increase of 733 per cent by the end of 1974-75.

Marketing of fish from inland culture resources does not pose any problem in the district. Fishing rights in the canals and drains are controlled by the state government while these rights of village ponds vest with the panchayats. The fishing rights of the canal/drain and village ponds are auctioned annually through open auctions by government and village panchayats respectively. Fishermen co-operative societies are organised for marketing the fish produce.

Fish culture could not make much headway in the district in the recent past, however, number of fish ponds under fish culture are going up every year but large fish potentiality is yet to be tapped. The estimated fish production during the year 1974-75 was about 60 quintals which had ready export market in Delhi and Calcutta. The fish culture provides full time employment to more than 300 persons on an average.

Steps have been taken to impart training to the village folk with a view to safeguarding the young fish stock and fingerling from destruction. Rural masses are being educated to apply new techniques and are encouraged by supplying farm implements, quality seeds and organic chemical fertilizers. Fish farming has now become an important source of panchayats' revenue and is becoming more popular day by day in the villages.

FORESTRY

The forest administration in Jind district is under the charge of Divisional Forest Officer, Jind. He is assisted by 3 Forest Range Officers, 3 Deputy Forest Rangers, 11 Foresters and 43 Forest Guards. This Division falls in South Forest Circle, Hisar. The three forest ranges covering the district are: (i) Jind Range, (ii) Narwana Range and (iii) Safidon Range.

Forests and forest produce occupy an important place in the rural as well as in the urban economy of the district. Forests supply the much needed wood for fuel and timber for building purposes and for making agricultural tools and implements. Small scale industries like furniture making and saw milling in the district owe their existence to the forests. Saw milling is mainly located at Jind, Narwana and Safidon. Similarly, 12 furniture units are functioning at Jind, 8 at Narwana and 2 at Safidon.

Forests play vital role in improving soil drainage by using plenty of sub-soil water and thus mitigating the evil effects of water logging. However, with an established system of canal irrigation and imperfectly developed surface drainage, there has been rapid rise in the water table and an increased menace of water logging in Safidon Range. Some of the areas along the canals have thus been rendered unfit for plantation.

The area under forests is classified according to ownership, viz. private and state. There are no private forests in Jind district. The state forests on the basis of legal status are categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified. Reserved forests are permanently devoted to the production of timber and fuel wood and in these the right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests, the grazing is allowed subject to certain restrictions. The following area was under forests in the district during 1974-75:—

Classification of forests	Area
Reserved	419 Hectares
Protected	7,286 Hectares
Unclassified	10 Hectares

The indiscriminate cutting of trees in the past has resulted into acute shortage of fuel and timber in the district. Again, the reckless felling of trees during the consolidation of holdings further aggravated the problem. As a result, the prices of timber and firewood shot up. The rural population was consequently forced to burn cow dung as fuel which could otherwise be used as fertilizers. The government, therefore, decided to bring more land under the control of the Forest Department for raising fuel wood plantations. In 1951, the rail strips and those along the national highways were put

under the charge of the Forest Department. Likewise, road strips and canal strips were transferred to the Forests Department in 1956. The length of rail, road and canal strips in the Jind district under the control of the Forest Department is as under :

Rail strips	165 Kilometres
Road strips	1,078.96 Kilometres
Canal strips including bunds, drains and minors	1,215.20 Kilometres

The reserved forest of 419 hectares is located in one compact block. This used to be the hunting place of the then Maharaja of the erstwhile Jind State and his chieftains in the past. This area was transferred to the Forest Department in 1961. It was an unclassified forest known as Bir Bara Ban, Jind. At the time of its transfer, there were scattered trees of *kikar*, jand and of other similar species. These trees were auctioned annually by the Forest Department and the afforestation of valuable species was successfully done in area of felled trees. The details of tree species planted in Bir Bara Ban, Jind, are given below :—

Name of the tree species	Area planted (Hectares)
<i>Shisham</i>	280
<i>Kikar</i>	15
Eucalyptus	117
Mulberry	6
Total :	418

The district has only 1.15 per cent of its total land area under forests which is pitifully low. Attempts are being made to bring more area under forests by getting some waste lands at Safidon, transferred to the Forest Department for raising tree plantation.

The acute shortage of fuel wood and timber has made the farmers conscious of the role of raising trees on their farm lands as

part of farm forestry programme. The eucalyptus tree has attracted their attention as it grows fast and does not interfere with the growth of agricultural crops.

The produce from the forests comprises timber, firewood, babul bark, grass and gum. The income derived from the sale of major forest produce in the district during 1972-73 to 1974-75 is given below :

Year	Income (Thousand Rupees)
1972-73	477
1973-74	695
1974-75	373

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Floods.—The seasonal overflow of the small drains such as Safidon drain, Safidon Ditch drain, Sink Bahadurpur drain, Bhambawa drain, Kaithal drain and more particularly, Nai Nallah drain with its tributaries are responsible for floods in Jind district. Narwana tahsil of the district is almost free from the fury of floods but Safidon tahsil is affected almost every alternate year. It is mainly the eastern part of the district which is affected by floods.

The carrying capacity of most of the drains is insufficient. The other contributing factors are: natural calamities such as heavy and incessant rains, cuts and breaches in canals and drains made by the villagers to protect their own area from flooding which result in flooding of the other areas and non-excavation of the field drains.

Nai Nallah drain gets accumulated water from catchment area lying on right side of Hansi branch and its tributaries including Joshi drain. The Joshi drain enters the district and passes through Titookheri and Anta and out-falls in Nai Nallah drain. The Nai Nallah drain flows through Anta and Karsindhu and crosses to Panipat tahsil of Karnal district. The crops of these villages are adversely affected when flooded by this drain. In case of breach in Indri drain in Karnal district, the complete flow of water is through this drain. The right bank of the Nai Nallah drain has been maintained as a Flood Protection Embankment which is named as Safidon

Protection Bund. The length of the bund is 5.92 kilometres. Safidon drain and Safidon Ditch drain run parallel to each other on the left and right side of the Hansi Branch and fall into the canal. A large number of villages such as Bahadurpur, Singhpura, Silakhera, Jaipur, Chhapar and Singhana are protected from the floods by these two drains.

Sink Bahadurpur drain runs through Singhpura and Kharkra from where it enters the Panipat tahsil of the Karnal district. The flood water of these villages is drained off by this drain.

Kaithal drain is the only drain which passes through Narwana tahsil and saves the villages of Padarain Khera, Hansdehar, Dhanauri and Haripura from floods.

Bhambewa drain was excavated in 1973. It protects Several villages, namely, Kharkra, Kurar, Hat, Hari-garh, Anchra Khurd, Bagru Kalan and Bagru Khurd from floods.

The district experienced floods in 1968 and 1971. The floods of 1968 caused heavy damages to crops and cattle and in 1971, the flood caused damage to houses in Bhambewa, village in Safidon tahsil.

The damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the district since 1966-67 to 1974-75 is given below :—

Year	Villages affected	Crop Area affected (in Acres)
1966-67	—	—
1967-68	—	—
1968-69	103	91,743
1969-70	—	—
1970-71	—	—
1971-72	17	12,740
1972-73	5	1,210
1973-74	13	4,130
1974-75	6	470

Famines.—The area comprising the present Jind district suffered from the famines of 1783, 1803, 1812, 1824 and 1833.

The first famine of which we have information is known as *Chalisa kal* and visited the area in Sambat 1840 (1733 A.D.). This was a terrible famine which lasted for more than two years. A large number of people left their homes. Those who remained could not get any grain and lost their lives either for want of grain or from sickness. The reference of the famine in old gazetteer makes grim reading:

"The previous years, Sambats 1838 and 1839 had been dry and the harvests poor, but in 1840 they failed entirely. The tanks and ponds (*johars*) ran dry, thousands of cattle died of starvation and thirst, and most of the villages were deserted, only larger ones here and there retaining a few inhabitants. The people lived on *kair* fruit (*tind*) and fruit called *barwa* in lieu of grain, and the cattle were kept alive on the leaves and bark of the *jal*, *bair*, *beri* and other trees."¹

The next noticeable severe famine was of A.D. 1860-61. The poor people began to emigrate. Thousands of cattle perished, but some were taken to the hills to find pasture there.

The famines of 1869-70, 1878 and 1883-84 caused great hardship in the area and resulted in cattle mortality. In A.D. 1897 swarms of locust visited the area and damaged the crops to such an extent that not a green leaf was to be seen, and the yield of kharif was very scanty. The *barani* rabi crops also failed for want of rain, but there was no loss of cattle. Again in A.D. 1899 there was no rain and the yield was only average. Fodder was barely sufficient for a season. The effects of this and earlier famine of A.D. 1897 had not disappeared when the terrible famine of A.D. 1899-1900 devastated the area. The kharif failed altogether and fodder became very scarce. The cattle were driven to the hills and trans-Yamuna tracts in search of fodder.

Since Independence no serious famine has visited the area comprising Jind district, but in 1971-72, though the entire Jind district was affected by drought, it was however, not so serious and was overcome. Famine is now a thing of the past because means of transport are sufficiently developed to cope with any emergency and food can be easily transported from one place to another in case of the shortage of supply in any part of the country.

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)* 1904. p. 297.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the past only cottage industries like gold and silver smitheries carpentry, oil pressing, tanning and leather working, pottery, weaving and stamping of cloth existed. The *Chhimba's* (stampers) in Jind and Safidon stamped coarse country cloth like *razais* (quilts), *toshaks* (bed cloth), *jajam* (floor cloth) and *chint*. Raja Raghbir Singh (1864—1887) of erstwhile Jind State, took a keen interest in encouraging local arts and manufacturers. He sent various workmen in gold, silver, wood, etc., to Roorki (UP) and other places to learn the higher branches of their crafts.¹

The mineral wealth of the district is confined to saltpetre, *kankar* and stone. Crude saltpetre was prepared in many places in the district and was refined in state refineries at Jind and Safidon which were opened by the ruler of erstwhile princely Jind State.

Towards the close of the 19th century or in the beginning of the 20th century, two cotton ginning factories were opened at Narwana and Jind. The district did not make much headway in the industrial sphere up to the Independence or rather up to the formation of Haryana.

Before 1966, there were only 3 important units for the manufacture of cycles, clinical laboratory thermometers and water pipefittings.

With the emergence of Haryana as a separate state in 1966, began the real process of industrialisation in the district. Several small-scale industrial units for the manufacture of radio and electrical goods, fabrication of cement *jallis*, soap and candles, etc. were set up in urban areas. Some more important units manufacturing agricultural implements, chemicals, thermometers, surgical cotton, foundries, screws, plastic products, paper-board, coke briquettes, etc. were established after 1968. The first large scale industrial

¹. *Phulkian States Gazetteer* (Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, p.p. 217-18.

unit was the Milk Plant at Jind which came into existence in 1970. Another unit for the manufacture of steel products was set up in 1973. Industry in the district received a further fillip with the establishment of a cattle feed plant in 1974, Haryana Tanneries and roller and flour mills in 1975.

Milk Plant, Jind.—It was established by the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation in 1970 with an investment of Rs. 168.49 lakh. It has an installed capacity of 50,000 litres of milk a day. The plant manufactures ghee, butter and milk powder, the production of which has considerably increased over the years. The production of ghee rose from 21 tonnes in 1970-71 to 635 tonnes in 1974-75, of butter from 46 tonnes to 189 tonnes and milk powder from 80 tonnes to 919 tonnes. In 1974-75, the value of these products was estimated at Rs. 60.9 lakh. In 1974-75, the plant employed 224 workers on an average. Its product Vita ghee has become a household word and is marketed all over India.

Hafed Cattle Feed Plant, Jind.—The cattle feed plant was set up in 1974 with a capital investment of Rs. 47.30 lakh. It is a limited concern in the public sector under Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh, with an installed capacity of 5 tonnes per hour. Production of cattle feed from this unit in 1974-75 amounted to 58.57 thousand tonnes which was valued at Rs. 60.86 lakh. The plant earned a profit of Rs. 1.5 lakh. The raw material for the plant is obtained from the markets of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. On an average 60 persons were employed in the plant during 1974-75. The cattle feed produced in the plant is marketed all over Haryana.

Industrial Cables (India) Ltd., Kila Zafargarh (Jind tahsil).—This unit was commissioned at Zafargarh, in 1973 with a capital investment of Rs. 117.50 lakh. It is a private limited company with an installed capacity of 19,000 tonnes of steel wires per annum. During the period from November, 1973 to October, 1974, the unit produced 1,502 tonnes of steel wire, while production during the same period in the following year was 2,188 tonnes. In 1975, it provided employment to 297 workers on an average.

Haryana Roller and Flour Mills Private Ltd., Jind.—The unit was established in 1975 with a capital investment of Rs. 31.5 lakh to produce *maida*, *sujji* and *atta*.

Haryana Tanneries Limited, Jind.—In order to modernise the leather crafts in the state to utilize the local raw

material and to provide impetus to the industrial development in the district, the Haryana Tanneries Limited, was established as a public sector project at Jind in 1975 with an investment of Rs. 86.05 lakh. The average employment in the unit during 1975 was 179 persons. It has licensed capacity for processing 2,000 goat and sheep skins into various kinds of leather per day.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Agricultural Implements.—The manufacture of agricultural implements was on a small scale as well as on cottage level. The small scale units manufacture harrows, ploughs, wheat threshers, persian wheels, levellers, coulters, etc. and are located at Jind, Narwana, Julana and Safidon. In 1974-75, there were 69 units employing 222 persons. Their capital investment was Rs. 14.70 lakh and annual production was worth Rs. 19 lakh. Besides, there were 180 cottage units, which manufactured *kassis*, *khurpas*, cart wheels and other small agricultural implements. The total production of the cottage units was Rs. 21 lakh per annum and these employed 500 persons on an average.

Woollen Blankets.—There were three units at Safidon for the manufacture of blankets and loies in 1974-75. These units got their raw material from Panipat. Their installed capacity was about Rs. 5 lakh and they gave employment to 20 persons on a regular basis and to about 50 female workers on a part time basis.

Industrial Thermometres.—There were three units at Jind engaged in the production of thermometres in 1974-75. These units employed 20 persons and produced thermometres worth Rs. 2.50 lakh. Their product is sold in the market of Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore and Madras.

Foundry.—There are three units in the district which are engaged in the production of weights and measures, weighing scales, flanges for diesel engines and chaff-cutting machines. In 1974-75, these units employed 30 persons and produced goods worth Rs. 8 lakh.

Brass Screws.—There is only one unit at Jind which is engaged in the manufacture of brass screws. The unit was started in 1963. In 1974-75, it gave employment to 8 persons and its total production was worth Rs. 93,000.

Steel Boxes and Sewing Machine Covers.—There were 12 units engaged in making boxes, drums and sewing machine covers in

1974-75. The units employed 25 persons on an average and their total production was worth Rs. 3 lakh.

Chemical and Plastic Goods.—There were 14 units for the manufacture of chemical and plastic goods in 1974-75. These units employed 62 persons and their total production was worth Rs. 7 lakh.

Surgical Cotton and Bandages.—There were two units at Jind for the manufacture of surgical cotton and bandages in 1974-75. They employed 33 persons on an average.

General Engineering.—These units are mostly engaged in manufacturing auto-parts and agricultural implements. There were 26 units employing 65 persons and the production was worth Rs. 55 lakh during 1974-75.

Fabrication.—The fabrication units are mostly located at Jind, Narwana, Safidon, Uchana and Julana. These units are engaged in the manufacture of steel trunks, machine cases, brackets, milk-cases, etc.

There were 49 units in 1974-75 employing 135 persons. The production during the year was worth Rs. 12 lakh.

Paper Board.—The unit was started at Gunkali (Jind tahsil) with a capital investment of Rs. 5 lakh. In 1974-75, the unit with an average employment of 25 persons produced goods worth Rs. 7 lakh.

Sugar and Khandsari.—The factory manufacturing sugar and khandsari is located at Jind. The unit was started with a capital investment of Rs. 5.20 lakh. The average employment of the unit in 1974-75 was 50 persons and its production was worth Rs. 10 lakh.

Leather Goods.—This industry exists on a small scale as well as on a cottage level in the district. In 1974-75, there were 148 units located at Jind, Narwana, Safidon, Uchana and Kalayat. This industry gave employment to 261 workers and its total production during 1974-75 was worth Rs. 71 lakh.

COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Shoe-making.—Shoe-making is one of the oldest cottage industries. It exists in rural as well as in urban areas. The urban units are engaged in the manufacture of shoes whereas the rural units manufacture *Jootis* as well as shoes. *Jootis* manufactured by these units not only meet the local demand but are also exported to the neighbouring districts of Rohtak and Karnal.

In 1974-75, 2,916 units were working in the district and their total production was worth Rs. 7 lakh.

Ban and Rope Making.—The ever increasing demand for *ban* and ropes has been attracting more and more producers in the manufacture of these commodities in the district. *Ban* is made with the hand-driven machines. In 1974-75, there were 157 units manufacturing *ban*. About 161 workers were engaged in this industry and the total production was worth Rs. 12.56 lakh.

Niwar Manufacturing.—Manufacturing of cotton *niwar* is mainly confined to Narwana and Jind. The installed capacity of these units is about Rs. 61 lakh. There were 2 units employing 12 persons on an average and the production was worth Rs. 1.45 lakh during 1974-75.

Leather Tanning.—It is an old cottage industry which continues to function in villages and urban areas. The product is consumed mostly by local shoe-makers. During 1974-75, 30 units were engaged in this industry and it gave employment to 125 persons. The total annual production was worth Rs. 1.69 lakh.

Agro-Based Industries

Cotton-ginning.—Two factories at Jind and Narwana are engaged in ginning and processing cotton. Besides, there were 10 other units employing 60 persons during 1974-75. These units are producing 14,000 cotton bales annually.

Rice-shelling.—In 1974-75, there were 10 rice shellers, most of these were located at Jind, Safidon, Uchana, Narwana and Kalayat. These units gave employment to nearly 210 workers and their output was estimated at Rs. 1.75 crore.

Flour -milling.—Besides, Haryana Roller and Flour Mill at Jind, there were 307 *chakis* which gave employment to 617 persons in 1974-75. The annual production of these units was worth Rs. 30.70 lakh.

Oil-seed crushing.—In 1974-75, there were 40 units (15 urban and 25 rural) engaged in oil crushing. These units gave employment to 90 workers, on an average.

Dal milling.—In 1974-75, there were 8 *dal* mills in the district, which gave employment to nearly 200 persons and their production was worth Rs. 55 lakh.

Gur and Khandsari.—In 1974-75, there was a *khandsari* unit which ceased functioning. *Gur* and *khandsari* making, a seasonal industry, is carried on in almost every village.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

Industrial development is looked after by the District Industries Officer, Jind, who is assisted by 4 Inspectors and four Block Level Extension Officers (Industries). The Block Level Extension Officers help rural industrialisation. The District Industries Officer functions under the overall control of the Director of Industries, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The government assists the entrepreneurs in respect of finance, raw material, marketing, industrial training and common facility centres. These facilities are discussed briefly :

Financial Assistance.—Loans are advanced to the small-scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh against a tangible security either of the applicant or of his surety. Such loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. Loans upto Rs. 5,000 are granted against one personal surety having solvent property for double the value of the loan applied for. A provision to advance loans up to Rs. 1,000 against a certificate of credit-worthiness has been introduced for the benefit of village artisans and craftsmen. Loans upto Rs. 5,000 are granted at district level on the recommendations of the District Loan Advisory Committee and above Rs. 5,000 by the Board of Industries at the State level. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the District Loan Advisory Committee, which has 1 official and 3 non-official members with the District Industries Officer, Jind, as the convener. The following loans were disbursed in the district during 1967-68 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Number of Units	Amount
		Disbursed (Rs.)
1967-68	98	1,86,850
1968-69	56	1,71,200
1969-70	90	3,01,000
1970-71	47	1,79,950
1971-72	92	3,39,000
1972-73	17	90,000
1973-74	76	2,13,200
1974-75	10	35,000

Haryana Financial Corporation grants loans up to Rs. 30 lakh in case of limited companies and registered co-operative societies and up to Rs. 15 lakh in other cases. These loans are granted for the creation of fixed assets to new concerns or for expansion or for modernising existing industrial units. Since the Jind district is an identified industrially backward area, loans at a reduced margin from 40 per cent to 30 per cent in case of medium and large scale units and 25 per cent to 20 per cent in case of small-scale units are granted.

Loans are also granted/provided on liberal terms for the purchase of generating sets and transport vehicles.

In order to help technical entrepreneurs, i.e. those who have got degree or diploma in engineering, loans are advanced on reduced margin of 15 per cent on the value of security.

The loans advanced by the Corporation in the district during 3 year is given below:—

Year	Number of Units	Amount of Loan
		(Rs.)
1972-73	13	2,19,700
1973-74	61	16,06,500
1974-75	19	12,85,000

The Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh, also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. The Table VII of Appendix gives details of the loans and grants disbursed during 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Besides, loans are also provided to industries by commercial banks. These banks provide loans for working capital and medium term loans for factory sheds, purchase of plant machinery and equipment for extension of existing units. These banks also meet credit requirement of artisans and village and cottage industries.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.—The National Small Industries Corporation, an agency founded and controlled by the Government of India, supplies machinery to small scale units on hire-purchase basis on easy terms on the recommendations of the State government. After the initial payment of five to ten per cent of the total cost of machinery and equipment by the loanee, the remaining amount is paid by him in easy annual instalments. By 1975, only two units obtained machinery worth Rs. 1.35 lakh under the scheme.

The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, a state undertaking, also supplies machinery on hire-purchase basis. It provides financial assistance up to Rs. 50,000 in each individual case at a nominal rate of interest. The intending entrepreneur gives only a marginal of 10 per cent of the cost of machinery with one solvent surety.

Supply of raw material.—The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation procures and distributes indigenous and imported raw material. The industrial units are allotted raw material on the basis of their assessed capacity, the supply being increased by 50 per cent in the case of Jind district.

Special incentives.—The district was declared an industrially backward area by the Government of India in 1971. Consequently subsidy on fixed capital investment, exemption from electricity duty, property tax and octroi for some period and interest free loan in lieu of inter-state sales tax are provided as special incentives. These incentives and facilities provided by the central and state governments are designed to attract new entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in this district.

SOURCE OF POWER

There was no facility of electricity in rural area of the district before 1956. However, diesel generating sets were functioning in towns. Diesel oil and steam was used for dal flour grinding, oil seed crushing, rice husking, saw milling and cotton ginning. With the availability of hydro-electric power from Bhakra Nangal Project, all villages and towns of the district were electrified by 1970. The power supply to the district is obtained from the following grid-sub-stations :—

Sr. No.	Name of Grid Sub-Station	Year of Installation
1.	33 KV Uklana	1957
2.	132 KV Jind	1970
3.	33 KV Julana	1970
4.	33 KV Narwana	1971
5.	33 KV Assandh	1971
6.	33 KV Madlauda	1971
7.	132 KV Narwana	1972
8.	33 KV Rajaund	1973
9.	132 KV Safidon	1974
10.	33 KV Uchana	1975
11.	33 KV Garhi	1975

The power consumption in the district during 1966-67 was 26.41 lakh units and it increased to 89.31 units in 1974-75. In March, 1975, there were about 6,900 power driven tubewells and 1,330 industrial power connections.

The Executive Engineer (Operations), Haryana State Electricity Board (HSEB), Jind, controls the distribution of electricity almost in the entire district through three sub-divisions at Jind, two at Narwana and one at Safidon. The supply to 30 villages of the district is controlled by Kaithal, Panipat and Fatehabad divisions.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Industrial labour is generally drawn from Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and also from nearby villages. Rural labour return to their villages after the work. There is scarcity of skilled labour. The unskilled labour is available in abundance except during the peak agricultural season. The establishment of new industrial units have provided subsidiary occupations to partially employed agricultural labourers but some of the industries too have a seasonal nature of work.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

The development of industrial cooperatives in the district is entrusted to the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Hisar, who is

assisted by one Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors. Considerable progress has been made by industrial cooperatives in the district since 1966-67. The following different types of industrial cooperative societies are functioning in the district :—

Name of the Industry	Number of Societies in	
	1966-67	1974-75
1. Small Scale Industries	24	65
(a) Leather Goods	3	8
(b) Engineering	9	20
(c) Wood Works	2	13
(d) Brick-Kiln	6	18
(e) Others	4	6
2. Khadi & Village Industries	56	102
(a) Oil and Soap	3	11
(b) Pottery	1	2
(c) Hand Pounding of Rice	3	5
(d) Gur and Khandsari	7	28
(e) Match Industry	..	2
(f) Leather Flaying/Tanning	6	9
(g) Cobblers	35	39
(h) Others	1	6
3. Handloom Weaving	10	11
(a) Cotton	9	10
(b) Woollen	1	1

The growth of industrial cooperatives in the district is evident from the above table. The number of small-scale industrial co-operative societies increased from 24 in 1966-67 to 65 in 1974-75.

Khadi and village industrial cooperative societies also recorded a sizeable increase. Their number nearly doubled during the same period. Handloom weaving in the cooperative sector, however, showed little progress. The government has been providing financial assistance to these cooperative societies by advancing loans and subsidies. The following table indicates the loans and subsidies given to the industrial cooperative societies in the district:—

Year	Loans	Subsidy
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1966-67	81,527	3,200
1967-68	1,10,031	1,500
1968-69	2,66,428	3,000
1969-70	1,90,598	7,125
1970-71	1,64,497	24,080
1971-72	2,11,235	21,750
1972-73	5,46,132	17,748
1973-74	3,65,974	23,800
1974-75	7,30,176	3,750



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

Indigenous Banking

Like other parts of the country, the district has its tradition of indigenous bankers in town and money-lenders in villages. The former receive deposits, deal in *hundis* and finance trade and industry, advance loans after carefully ascertaining the purpose for which these are required. The money-lenders in the villages on the other hand mainly finance consumption.

In the area now comprising Jind district, the people forced by the vagaries of weather resulting in the frequent failure of crops, were compelled to knock at the door of the *sahukars*, who were rich professional money-lenders, to borrow money to meet their urgent domestic needs. The *sahukars*, charged exorbitant rate of interest which varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.56 per cent per mensem. Sometimes, the interest increased many times the principal, and the borrower being unable to discharge the debt, could not prevent his belongings including land from being attached. As no land alienation act was in force in the state, alienations were made according to the then prevailing State Revenue Law.¹

Organised banking was not available in the state though towards the beginning of 20th century, the ruler of erstwhile princely State of Jind opened State Loan Banks at each tahsil headquarters where the rate of interest was 10 annas (Rs. 0.62) per cent per mensem. A cooperative movement was also introduced in the area in 1914. But these efforts had little impact and the money lenders continued to have a thorough grip over the peasant's life.

After Independence, government promoted cooperative credit agencies to relieve indebtedness. The joint stock banks also opened their branches in rural areas. But despite institutional credit facilities, the money-lender holds a sway in rural areas and operates to meet the unproductive and emergent credit requirements of

¹. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 274.

their clients which are not covered by public credit agencies. Only a few of such money-lenders are willing to get themselves registered and in 1974-75 the number of licensed money-lenders was only 20.

Co-operative Credit

The co-operative movement was introduced in the area which was a part of the erstwhile Jind State, in 1914 with a view to diminishing rural indebtedness, promoting thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans and other persons of limited means and bringing credit facilities within their reach. The first co-operative credit society was formed in 1914-15. Thereafter, as more societies came into being, their number went up to 8 by 1953 and rose to 54 in 1962.

Since 1962, the co-operative credit societies made commendable progress, they even competed with commercial banks in mobilising savings and providing credit to the rural sector. These institutions have particularly helped to meet the credit requirements of small farmers, agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. In 1975, there were 382 co-operative societies in the district excluding industrial co-operative societies, of which 377 were agricultural and 5 non-agricultural credit societies.

The agricultural co-operative credit societies include agricultural thrift and credit, agricultural multi-purpose and agricultural service societies. The primary object of these societies is to assist the farmer to increase agricultural production and to play a major role in the development of rural economy by providing adequate facilities for short and medium-term credit for fertilizers, improved seeds, better implements, for marketing and storage and for extension of advanced agricultural techniques.

The non-agricultural co-operative credit societies comprise urban banks, employers credit societies and others catering to the credit requirements of the non-cultivating section in urban and rural areas.

The Jind Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Jind.—The Jind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established at Jind in November, 1966 simultaneously with the formation of Jind as a district. In the beginning, it had only three branches with a membership of 450, working capital of Rs. 75.97 lakh, owned funds of Rs. 15.15 lakh, paid-up share capital of Rs. 11.14 lakh and deposits amounting to Rs. 17.59 lakh. The bank advances short and medium term loans to the individual members and also provides financial accommodation to the co-operative societies. By the end of June, 1975, the bank had 9 branches at Jind, Julana, Sufidon, Narwana,

Kalayat, Alewah, Uchanā, Rajaund and Pilukhera. Its working capital increased to Rs. 179.59 lakh, owned funds to Rs. 59.99 lakh, its paid-up share capital to Rs. 33.97 lakh, its deposits to Rs. 103.43 lakh and its membership rose to 695. The short and medium term loans advanced to all types of societies amounted to Rs. 137.60 lakh.

The bank has made rapid advances since its inception. It is making a significant contribution towards meeting the credit requirements of individual members and co-operative societies. The working capital of the co-operative bank is derived mostly from the share capital contributed by the primary co-operative societies and their deposits. Its management consists of the elected representatives of the co-operative societies.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—The first primary land mortgage bank in the district was opened at Jind in 1966. Prior to that, the district was served by Primary Land Mortgage Bank, Sunam (Punjab). The three banks of this type are located at Jind, Narwana and Safidon. These banks have been established to protect among other purposes, the economic interests of its members by providing long-term credit for the purchase of tractors, installation of tubewells and purchase or improvement of land, on the security of immovable property.

The following table shows the combined working of all these banks during 1966-67 to 1974-75 :—

Year	(Rs. in lakh)				
	Member- ship	Share capital	Working capital	Owned funds	Loans advanced
1966-67	2,166	3.04	9.04	3.21	2.61
1967-68	2,450	3.53	24.26	3.66	15.46
1968-69	3,449	17.34	83.42	7.71	57.69
1969-70	3,914	10.13	133.49	10.65	52.43
1970-71	4,599	13.74	191.62	14.87	65.80
1971-72	5,204	16.24	230.29	19.24	48.84
1972-73	6,790	20.88	283.57	26.57	28.15
1973-74	7,625	25.14	322.11	32.53	62.65
1974-75	8,468	30.78	386.32	39.61	143.12

There are no indigenous high finance agencies like commercial bankers association or stock exchange in the district.

Joint-Stock Banks

In 1966-67, the district had two banks, namely, the State Bank of Patiala, a subsidiary of State Bank of India, and the Punjab National Bank. The State Bank of Patiala had five branches at Jind, Narwana, Safidon, Julana and Uchana while the Panjab National Bank had two branches at Jind and Narwana and one pay office at Safidon Mandi. By 1974-75, three more commercial banks, viz., the Central Bank of India, the New Bank of India and the Oriental Bank of Commerce started functioning in the district, having two branches each respectively. By then (1975) the number of branches of the Punjab National Bank went up to 7 and that of the State Bank of Patiala to six.

These banks carry on the normal banking activities including deposits, remittances and advances against government securities and other goods. The broad lending policy of these banks is evolved on the lines of credit policy enunciated by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The list of the branches of the joint stock banks in the district is given below:—

Name of the Bank

Name of the town at which located

1. State Bank of
Patiala

- (i) Jind
- (ii) Narwana
- (iii) Safidon
- (iv) Julana
- (v) Uchana
- (vi) Kalayat

2. Punjab National
Bank

- (i) Jind
- (ii) Narwana
- (iii) Safidon Mandi
- (iv) Uchana
- (v) Balu
- (vi) Danauda Kalan
- (vii) Naguran

I

II

3. Central Bank of India	(i) Jind (ii) Pilu Khera
4. New Bank of India	(i) Narwana (ii) Jind
5. Oriental Bank of Commerce	(i) Narwana (ii) Rajaund

INSURANCE

Prior to 1956, there were agencies of private insurance companies which covered life risk besides marine, fire, motor accidents and miscellaneous accident risks. But with the nationalisation of life insurance in 1956 and general insurance in 1971, the entire business of insurance has been taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Corporation respectively which are public sector undertakings.

Life Insurance.—The Life Insurance Corporation of India (L.I.C.) took up the life insurance business in 1956 and established its development centre at Jind in 1961-62. It was under the jurisdiction of its branch office at Panipat (Karnal district).

In 1960-61, there were 6 Development Officers and 90 agents working under the development centre at Jind. This centre was finally closed on 3rd June, 1968 and merged with the Panipat branch. However, the Development Officers posted there continued to procure business.

The life business procured and field organisation in the district during 1973-74 to 1974-75 is given below :—

Year	Life business		Field organisation	
	Number of policies	Sum Assured	Agents on Roll	Development Officers on Roll
(Rs. in thousand)				
1973-74	701	8,382	73	6
1974-75	756	8,959	109	7

Small Savings

The post office savings are generally made by the middle class people in rural as well as urban areas. There were 120 post offices providing savings bank facilities in 1974-75 and these included a head post office at Jind, 13 sub-post offices and 106 branch post offices. The following table giving the number of savings bank accounts and total amount invested during 1970-71 to 1974-75 shows the progress made in mobilising savings:—

Year	Number of Savings Bank Accounts	Amount of Credit (Rs. in lakh)
1970-71	13,995	263.55
1971-72	15,587	122.56
1972-73	17,860	300.46
1973-74	21,630	629.76
1974-75	22,301	485.17

Apart from the savings banks, the small saving schemes have helped to collect deposits. The collections made during 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given below:—

Year	Total Gross Collections	Total Net Collections (Rs. in lakh)
1970-71	20.88	6.65
1971-72	18.73	4.30
1972-73	66.04	38.70
1973-74	74.75	28.95
1974-75	60.44	18.10

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Before the introduction of decimal coinage in 1957 the silver coinage consisted of the rupee, the eight-anna and four-anna pieces and the nickle coins consisted of the two anna and one-anna pieces, besides the copper pice. A rupee consisted of 16 annas or 64 pice. The anna piece was equal to 4 pice.

The decimal coinage introduced in the country from April 1, 1957 took time to become current. The government issued pamphlets and distributed posters among the public to facilitate a smooth switch-over. The conversion tables were also displayed at all prominent places of money transactions. In the beginning, people felt some difficulty in transactions, as they were accustomed to reckoning under the old coinage system. But gradually they started counting according to the new system which became popular in the urban as well as rural areas. Naya paisa, named so in the beginning, is now called *paisa*. With the withdrawal of the old coinage from circulation, the prefix 'naya' became redundant and was dropped from June 1, 1964.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Jind and Narwana were local centres of trade, cotton and ghee were main exports from these markets. Besides, Jind was also known for rapeseed and indigo. The trade in rural areas was conducted through the village dealers who dealt with the other traders at the *mandis* of Narwana and Jind. A considerable traffic was also carried on directly by the cultivators themselves particularly during the summer, when their bullocks being otherwise idle, could be used to ply their carts on hire. With the opening of the Southern Punjab Railway (Delhi-Firuzpur), trade in this area received a fillip and cotton mills were started at Jind and Narwana.¹

In 1974-75, the articles exported from Jind comprised *gur*, ghee, wheat, *bajra* and oilseeds and from Narwana gram, pulses, millet, maize and mustard oil. Safidon exported paddy, linseed and wheat, while Julana, *gur*, *khandsari* and wheat.

Regulated Markets

The Patiala Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 2004 Bikrami (A.D. 1948) was enforced in the markets of the Narwana tahsil, i.e. Narwana and Uchana. On formation of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), the Act was also made applicable in Jind, Safidon and Julana markets.

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer*, (Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, pp. 132. 294.

PEPSU was merged with Punjab in 1956 but the Patiala Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 2004 Bikrami (A.D. 1948) remained in force in the district. The Act was repealed in 1961 and the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 was passed. It provides for the establishment of markets for agricultural produce in the state and for better regulation of its sale and purchase. Each village of the district has been attached to a market and the provisions of the Act are applicable to the whole of the area where transactions, delivery and weighment are done. The law provides for remunerative price and correct weighment which are done through open auction and licensed weighment. Each market committee has a principal market yard. In addition, there are sub-market yards in the town itself or in adjacent villages. Some of the sub-market yards are occasionally prescribed for special commodities for facility of working.

In 1975, there were seven regulated markets in the Jind district. Each of these has a market committee comprising representatives of the notified market area. Some important details about these regulated markets are given below:—

Regulated market	Year of Regulation	Sub-market yard	Number of villages covered	Main arrivals
Narwana	1948	—	59	Gram, wheat, cotton, paddy, <i>bajra</i> , <i>sarson</i> , <i>taramira</i> , <i>gur</i> and <i>shakkar</i>
Uchana	1948	—	34	Gram, <i>bajra</i> , <i>sarson</i> , <i>taramira</i> and cotton
Jind	1949	—	62	Gram, wheat, <i>bajra</i> , paddy, <i>gur</i> , <i>khand-sari</i> and vegetables
Safidon	1949	—	68	Wheat, paddy, <i>toria</i> , and <i>sarson</i>
Julana	1949	—	37	Gram, <i>gur</i> , <i>shakkar</i> and <i>bajra</i>
Pilukhera	1971	—	40	Wheat, <i>gur</i> and gram
Kalayat	1971	—	40	Gram, wheat, paddy, cotton and <i>bajra</i>

It is estimated that more than 90 per cent of the agricultural produce of the district is handled through these regulated markets. The market committees provide competitive buying through an open auction, ensure correct weighment through the use of standardized units and the beam or platform scales by specialised people licensed for this purpose. The sellers receive prompt payment of the sale proceeds from the commission agent. All the markets of the district are collecting markets. From here, the traders despatch their goods to other consuming markets.

Retail Markets.—Besides regulated markets in urban areas, the village shopkeepers and periodical stalls play an important role in trade and commerce in rural areas. Most of the villages have one or two shops which provide its inhabitants with their day to day necessities. Except for foodgrains and other agricultural produce which he purchases from the producer, the village shopkeeper obtains his goods from the nearby towns where due to his business relations he can get credit facilities. His stock generally includes grains, groceries, raw and refined sugar, salt, chillies, oil, spices, soap, tea leaves, tobacco, biris and articles required by the people of the village for their day to day use. Every village does not have a cloth shop but a few cloth-shops are located in some of the villages in each tahsil, so that the villagers do not have to go every time to purchase cloth in urban areas. Exchange of commodities is not generally favoured, though sometimes cultivators pay in grains when they do not have cash with them.

The village shopkeeper also lends in cash, or indirectly by offering sales on credit.

Pedlars and hawkers.—The itinerant merchants go on hawking merchandise from village to village but this vocation is declining because villagers now prefer to purchase their necessities from the village shops or from shops in the neighbouring town when they go there for any other purchase. The pedlars move from village to village, particularly in the harvesting season, and sell their merchandise against cash or kind or sometime on credit. The loans are entered in their account books and realised when they revisit the village. They usually carry their goods on cycles, horse, camel back or on their own shoulders. A pedlar obtains his merchandise from the town and sells the same in villages to the customers who become familiar with him due to his frequent visits. When his stock is exhausted, he replenishes it periodically from the neighbouring town. Pedlars can be classified according to the commodities they handle. Grocers handle groceries and spices. Bisatis handle general wares such as soap, nail polish, mirror, comb, etc. Cloth dealers sell cloth, bed sheets, etc.

CATTLE FAIRS

Before the enactment of the Haryana Cattle Fairs Act, 1970, the cattle fairs were organised by the respective Panchayat Samitis and municipalities. Consequent upon the introduction of the aforesaid Act, the control and management of the cattle fairs has been taken over by the government (Development and Panchayat Department). Most of the cattle dealers who attend these fairs are professional and visit one cattle fair after another. In any case cattle fairs provide facilities to the agriculturists to purchase and sell cattle. A cess at the rate of 3 paise per rupee on the sale price of the cattle is levied. Besides, an entry fee of 25 paise per cattle is also charged. The important cattle fairs are held at the following places :—

Town/Villag	Date and Duration
Narwana	.. August-September (one week)
Uchana	.. November (5 days)
Ramraj	.. October-November (12 days)
Jind	.. February-March, May and October (one week)
Julana	.. April, October, November (one week)

A large number of *Murrah* buffaloes, cows, quality bullocks and camels are brought to these fairs for sale. The fair held at Julana is the biggest among them.¹ Traders come from Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to buy animals of their choice.

The following data show the income and expenditure incurred on these fairs from 1966-67 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1966-67	1,18,291	18,250
1967-68	1,55,551	10,857
1968-69	3,77,869	10,555
1969-70	2,10,904	7,165
1970-71	3,12,338	74,743
1971-72	2,75,131	13,624
1972-73	3,80,985	20,220
1973-74	4,02,591	22,932
1974-75	4,00,732	23,949

¹. Punjab District Census Handbook (1961), Sangrur District, p. 16.

The income from the fairs is divided between Panchayat Samitis and government in the ratio of 80:20.

CO-OPERATION IN TRADE

There is a District Wholesale Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society at Jind which conducts wholesale business in the supply of agricultural seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural implements. Besides, there are 5 co-operative marketing-cum-processing societies at Jind, Safidon, Narwana, Uchana and Julana.

The membership of co-operative marketing societies consists of primary societies and individual members. These societies facilitate the operations of the affiliated co-operative institutions and perform multifarious functions. They supply seed, manure, agricultural implements, etc. to the members; make arrangements for marketing and processing of agricultural produce, primarily of its members; maintain godowns, undertake running of warehouses for the storage of produce, and act as an agent of the government for procuring agricultural produce. They disseminate knowledge of the latest improvements in agriculture among its members and provide a news service to them about the market rates and allied matters.

The working of these societies during 1971-72 to 1974-75 is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Number	Member- ship	Working Capital	Share Capital	Business Turnover
1971-72	5	1,440	25.11	—	15.52
1972-73	5	1,595	22.44	2.04	9.32
1973-74	5	2,085	36.33	3.38	98.83
1974-75	5	2,456	34.01	4.33	63.08

These marketing societies also undertake procurement of wheat and gram both and work as agents of Food Corporation of India and Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. Besides, there were 132 milk supply co-operative societies with more than 8 thousand members which procured milk and supplied to milk plant at Jind.

Consumer Co-operative Stores.—The Jind Central Co-operative Consumers' Store Ltd., Jind, was opened under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India to ensure fair distribution of consumer goods in short supply. On March 31, 1975 it was running seven branches in different parts of the district. The membership of the stores stood at 2,123 with a working capital of Rs. 7.80 lakh. The total business turnover of these stores in 1974-75 was Rs. 7.51 lakh. These covered a population of 7.70 lakh.

STATE TRADING

Fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains necessitated the adoption of state trading in wheat and other essential commodities. This helped to maintain a price level which was fair both to the producers and to the consumers.

For the purpose of distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the government started a network of fair price shops in the urban and rural areas. There were 288 such shops in various parts of the district in 1974-75.

State trading involves procurement as well as distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities at fixed and reasonable rates. The procurement of wheat and rice made by the government in the district during 1967-68 to 1974-75 is given below:—

Year	Procurement of wheat	Procurement of rice
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
1967-68	7,645	4,401
1968-69	13,721	5,067
1969-70	8,010	7,885
1970-71	22,011	8,080
1971-72	54,365	13,882
1972-73	64,054	11,654
1973-74	28,717	16,780
1974-75	27,611	28,844

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

The villagers store their agricultural produce in houses and *kothas* (bins). In markets, the commission agents and co-operative marketing societies maintain godowns. The mills and factories maintain godowns in their premises to stock the requisite raw material.

The private dealers do not maintain godowns of desired specifications. To meet the necessity of organised storage of grains, the Agriculture Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporation) Act, 1956 was passed which was later replaced by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962, under which Haryana Warehousing Corporation was set up on November 1, 1967. The Corporation was authorised to acquire and build godowns and run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seed, manure, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities. Accordingly, warehouses were opened. In 1974-75, there were 7 warehouses in the district. The Corporation was running warehouses in hired accommodation at Pilukhera, Kalayat and Julana. The warehouses at Jind, Safidon and Uchana were run by the Corporation in its own godowns. A warehouse at Narwana was run by Central Warehousing Corporation in its own godown.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In the erstwhile princely State standard weights and measures were not uniformly used. With increase in the commercial and industrial activity in the country, this chaotic state created a sense of uncertainty in trade. To remedy this evil the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941, was introduced in the area comprising the present Jind district in 1956. The metric weights and measures, under the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, were introduced with effect from October, 1958. The use of old weights was allowed for a period of two years and, from October, 1960, the use of metric weights was made compulsory.

The Inspector, Weights and Measures verifies weights, scales, etc. used in the district for the trade purposes.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATION

Till the close of 19th century, the district did not have any railway line or road. The Southern Punjab Railway from Delhi to Ferozepur passing through Julana, Jind and Narwana was constructed in 1897 and simultaneously a metalled road was constructed to connect Jind town with railway station. There were unmetalled roads connecting Jind with Safidon, Hansi, Rohtak, Meham and Kaithal. The unmetalled roads became swampy during the rainy season and the bullock carts had great difficulty in getting through, even with twice the ordinary number of bullocks. Another railway line from Narwana to Kaithal was constructed in 1899.

With the beginning of 20th century, a railway line from Jind to Panipat was constructed in 1916. The road development was, however, neglected and no worthwhile progress was made upto the Independence. In 1947, the total metalled road length in the district was only 42 kilometres. After Independence, greater emphasis was laid on the development of communication. The progress of road development was marked after the formation of Haryana in 1966. In 1970, the government embarked upon a crash programme to link every village with a metalled road.

The following table indicates metalled road length in the district at the time of Independence and the progress made in this regard in the four Five-Year Plans along with the corresponding position as it stood in 1975:—

Period	Total Metalled Length	Length per 100 Square Kilo- metres of Area	Length per Lakh of Popu- lation
	(Km.)	(Km.)	(Km.)
At the time of Independence (1947)	42.00	1.2	5.4
First Five-Year Plan (1951—56)	82.00	2.4	10.6
Second Five-Year Plan (1956—61)	153.08	4.6	19.8
Third Five-Year Plan (1961—66)	209.29	6.3	25.8
Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74)	838.00	25.3	108.5
As on March 31, 1975	962.14	27.3	117.00

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patigla, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 296.

The total metalled road length of 962.14 kilometres in 1975 included ■ state highways with ■ length of 319.92 kilometre and three district roads having a length of 57.52 kilometres.

The incidence of road length per 100 square kilometres of area and per lakh of population in the district reached from 7.20 and 37.52 as on 1st November, 1968 to 27.3 and 117.00 on March 31, 1975 respectively. An examination of the figures of the road length on March 31, 1967 in different districts of Haryana State shows that Jind district had less surfaced roads on an area basis than others. Looked at from the population basis, the district trailed behind with 54 kilometres of roads per lakh population as against the state's average of 70 kilometres per lakh population. Hence the Jind district was comparatively poor in roads both on area and population basis.¹

The number of villages linked with all weather metalled roads stood at 244 in March, 1975.

In 1973, the State government decided that all roads in the district including the roads maintained by the zila parishad/municipalities would henceforth be constructed and maintained by the P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads). The roads maintained by Public Works Department as on March 31, 1975, are given in the following table:—

Name of the road	Length within the District (in km.)		
	Metalled	Un- metalled	Total
State Highways	319.92	..	319.92
Major District Roads	57.52		57.52
Other District Roads and Village Link Roads	530.14	188.97	719.11
Roads taken over from Zila Parishad and Municipalities	54.56	0.54	55.10
Total:	962.14	189.51	1,151.65

¹. *Techno-Economic Survey of Haryana, 1970*, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, p. 120.

A brief description of important roads is given below:

STATE HIGHWAYS

Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak-Jind-Narwana-Khanauri Road (S.H. No. 15).—This road starts from Rajasthan and enters the Jind district near Julana and leaves near village Datasinghwala to enter Punjab. The length of this road falling in the Jind district is 93.32 kilometres. Important towns and villages of the Jind district situated on this road are Julana, Jind, Uchana, Narwana and Datasinghwala. The width of road varies from 12 feet (3.6 metres) to 18 feet (5.5 metres) in different reaches. The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Karnal-Asandh-Jind-Hansi-Tosham-Sodiwas Road (S.H. No. 12).—This road enters Jind district after Asandh and leaves near village Gunkali. A portion of the road having a length of 45.62 Km. falls in the Jind district. It passes through Alewah, Naguran, Kandala, Jind and Gunkali in Jind district. The road is 12 feet (3.6 metres) wide. It is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Panipat-Safidon-Jind-Bhiwani-Loharu Road (S.H. No. 14).—This road enters the Jind district near village Karsindu and leaves the district near village Igra. The road length of 55.52 km. falls in the Jind district and connects Safidon, Budha Khera, Jamni, Jind and Bibipur. The width of this road is 12 feet (3.6 metres). The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced. It has common length of 1.59 Km. with Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak-Jind-Narwana-Khanauri Road (S.H. No. 15).

Gohana-Jind-Barwala-Agroha-Adampur-Bhadra Road (S.H. No. 10).—This road enters Jind district near village Bhambwa and leaves near village Intal Khurd. A length of 41.46 Km. of this road falls in the Jind district. It is common with Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak-Jind-Narwana-Khanauri road (S.H. No. 15) and Karnal-Asandh-Jind-Hansi-Tosham-Sodiwas road (S.H. No. 12) for 7.48 Km. The road connects the important towns and villages of Bhambwa, Lalit Khera, Sindhvi Khera, Jind, Ikas and Intal Khurd. The width of this road is 12 feet (3.6 metres). The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Deoban-Naguran Road (S.H. No. 11-A).—This road enters the Jind district near village Kathana and joins Karnal-Asandh-Jind-Hansi-Tosham-Sodiwas road (S.H. No. 12) near village Naguran in the district. The length of this road falling in Jind district is 15.90 Km. and it touches Kathana, Chunapur and Naguran villages (Jind district). The width of this road is 18 feet (5.5 metres). The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Kala Amb-Ambala-Pehowa-Kaithal-Narwana-Fatchabad Road (S.H. No. 2).—After passing through Ambala and Karnal districts, this road enters the Jind district near village Dumara and leaves it near village Surewala. The portion of this road falling in Jind district is 51.01 Km. It has one kilometre common portion with Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak-Jind-Narwana-Khanauri road. The width of this road is 18 feet (5.5 metres). The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced. It touches important towns and villages of Dumara, Kalayat, Narwana, Badowala and Daneda Khurd in the district.

Nizampur-Narnaul-Mahendragarh-Dadri-Bhiwani-Hansi-Barwala-Tohana-Munak Road (S.H. No. 17).—This road enters the Jind district near village Surewala and leaves it near village Bithmara. Only a small portion of this road, i.e. a length of 9.01 Km. passes through this district. The width of this road is 18 feet (5.5 metres). The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Meerut-Sonipat-Gohana-Asandh-Kaithal-Patiala Road (S.H. No. 11).—It starts from Meerut and after passing through the Sonipat district and cutting a corner of the Jind district at Anchar Kalan and the Karnal district, it enters Safidon tahsil of the Jind district. It joins Panipat-Safidon-Jind-Bhiwani-Loharu state highway and from Safidon it diverts towards Paju Kalan and leaves the district. It again enters the district and passes through Rajaund and finally leaves the district to enter the Kurukshetra district and proceeds to Kaithal and Patiala.

The width of this road is 12 feet (3.6 metres). The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced. This state highway is common with Panipat-Safidon-Jind-Bhiwani-Loharu Road (S.H. No. 14) for 3.70 Km. The road provides a short and direct route from Delhi and Meerut to Patiala.

Kunjpura-Karnal-Kaithal-Khanauri Road (S.H. No. 8).—The Kaithal-Khanauri section of the road enters the district and leaves it after traversing 3 km. The road is 12 feet (3.6 metres) wide and is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

Narwana-Tohana Road.—The road starting from Narwana traverses the district through Dharaudi, Dhamtan and Kalwan and leaves the district to proceed to Tohana. The total length of the road in the district is 24.33 kilometres and whole of it is metalled.

Uchana-Latani-Uklana Road.—The road starting from Uchana traverses the district through Kakrod, Nachhar Khera and Durjanpur and leaves the district to proceed to Latani and Uklana. The

total length of the road falling in the district is 17.83 kilometres and is metalled.

Dhand-Pundri-Rajaund-Alewah Road.—The road enters the district from Kurukshetra district and passing through Rajaund it joins Karnal-Asandh-Jind-Hansi-Tosham-Sodiwas State Highway at Alewah. The length of this road falling in the district is 15.36 kilometres. The road is metalled.

OTHER ROADS

Besides the roads described above, there are other roads including village roads in the district. Such roads are maintained to connect villages with one another and with important roads and railway stations.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Vehicles and Conveyances

Before 1947, the means of communications being poor in most parts of the country, life was restricted to the villages. Only on rare occasions like visits to holy places, they used to travel from one place to another, and that too in groups on foot taking thereby a long time to complete their outward and inward journeys. Country carts were used by common people in the villages for moving from village to village. *Raths* and *majholis* were maintained by well-to-do persons. Tongas, *ekkas* and horse drawn carts were also in use.

With the passage of time, villages and towns were linked by roads and consequently improved vehicles like rubber-tired tongas and automobiles came to ply.

The different means of conveyance available in the district comprise *thelas* and carts, horses and donkeys, camel carts and country carts, tongas, bicycles, rickshaws, motor cycles, scooters, jeeps, station wagons, motor cars, buses, trucks, tractors and tempos. The tempo is becoming a popular means of public transport especially in the rural areas. This is on account of its being both cheap and quick as a means of conveyance.

The total number of different types of vehicles on road in the district during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given in Table VIII of Appendix.

PASSENGERS TRANSPORT

The introduction of passenger road transport is an important landmark in the history of transport service in the State. Its

extension in the post-Independence period has been particularly remarkable. Initially, the passenger transport was shared between public and private sector but in 1972, the passenger transport was entirely nationalised and the routes operated by following private companies were taken over by Haryana Roadways:—

Serial No.	Company	Route
1.	Kapoor Bus Service, Hansi	(i) Hansi-Julana (ii) Hansi-Jind
2.	Ganjibar Bus Service, Hansi	(i) Hansi-Julana (ii) Hansi-Jind
3.	Karnal-Kaithal Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Karnal	(i) Kaithal-Jind (ii) Karnal-Safidon
4.	Karnal Delhi Co-operative Society Ltd., Karnal	(i) Kaithal-Jind
5.	Haryana Co-operative Transport Ltd., Kaithal	(i) Kaithal-Naguran (ii) Kaithal-Tohana (iii) Kaithal-Narwana (iv) Kaithal-Jind
6.	Gian Bus Service, Narwana	(i) Narwana-Kaithal
7.	Hisar Nilibar Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Hisar	(i) Uklana-Narwana
8.	Karnal General Labour Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Karnal	(i) Narwana-Bata-Kaithal (ii) Jind-Panipat
9.	Karnal Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Karnal	(i) Rohtak-Jind
10.	Rohtak Hisar Transport Company Ltd., Rohtak	(i) Rohtak-Jind (ii) Asandh-Jind
11.	Rohtak General Transport Co-operative Ltd., Rohtak	(i) Hansi-Jind (ii) Hansi-Narnaund
12.	Rohtak Bhiwani Transport (Group-C), Rohtak	(i) Rohtak-Jind
13.	Indian Motor Transport (P) Ltd., Karnal	(i) Panipat-Asandh via Safidon
14.	Sahni Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Hansi	(i) Jind-Barwala (ii) Hansi-Jind

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15. Hansi Sharma Co-operative Transport Ltd., Hansi | (i) Hansi-Jind
(ii) Jind-Kila Zafargarh
(iii) Jind-Bhambwa
(iv) Uchana-Narnaund |
| 16. Hansi Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Hansi | (i) Barwala-Julana
(ii) Jind-Gohana
(iii) Jind-Bhambwa-Khera |
| 17. New Karnal Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Karnal | (i) Panipat-Asandh via Safidon
(ii) Karnal-Safidon |
| 18. Gohana Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Gohana | (i) Gohana-Ridana-Julana |
| 19. The Illaqa Bhadra Co-operative Transport Society, Pvt. Ltd., Bhadra | (i) Dadri-Jind |
| 20. Mahendragarh Workers Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Mahendragarh | Ditto |
| 21. Mundhal Khurd Azad Co-operative Transport Society, Bhiwani | (i) Bhiwani-Jind |
| 22. Narwana Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Narwana | (i) Jind-Bhambwa. |

It led to expansion and improvement in the frequency of bus service. The Haryana Roadways Depot, Jind, established in 1973 caters to the bus routes in the district and inter-state routes. In 1975, it had a strength of 118 buses and operated 28,276 kilometres a day. The buses of other depots of Haryana Roadways, Delhi Transport Corporation and Pepsu Road Transport Corporation also operated in the district and thus passenger transport in the district was spread extensively and connected every corner of the district with important places in and outside the state.

The local city service is operated only in Jind town from railway station to the bus stand. However, some shuttle services from Narwana and Jind are run to serve adjoining villages.

GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD

There were 129 goods vehicles registered in the district in 1975. The goods traffic is handled mainly by private owners. People now

prefer goods transportation by road even for long distances as the goods are delivered at the destination quicker than rail transport. Secondly, the goods are delivered at the door of the traders.

The private truck operators are members of truck unions which supply trucks at scheduled tariffs. There are private goods transport companies at all important places in the district and these companies provide parking, godown and warehousing facilities to truck operators and regular satisfactory service to traders.

RAILWAYS

There are three broad gauge (1.676 metres) railway lines which serve the district. Jind and Narwana are railway junctions on Delhi-Ferozepur railway main line where Panipat-Jind and Kurukshetra-Narwana branch railway lines terminate respectively.

Delhi-Ferozepur railway line.—This is the oldest railway line in the district and was started in 1897. It is a broad gauge line (1.676 metres) and enters the Jind district near village Zafargarh from Rohtak side and leaves it near Kalwan village. The total length of the railway line falling in the district is 88.74 kilometres and railway stations located on this line from Rohtak side are Zafargarh, Julana, Jaijaiwanti, Kinana, Jind, Barsola, Uchana, Ghaso, Narwana, Dharodi, Dhamtan and Kalwan Halt.

Jind-Panipat railway line.—This broad gauge branch line of the Northern Railway constructed in 1916, starts from Jind proper and leaves the Jind district near village Karsindhu. The total length of the railway line falling in the district is 46.50 kilometres. There are 11 railway stations, namely, Jind, Jind City, Pandu Pindara, Pilu Khera, Budha Khera, Sila Khera Halt, Safidon and Karsindhu on this line falling in this district.

Narwana-Kurukshetra railway line.—It is a broad gauge branch line of Northern Railway. The line from Narwana to Kaithal was completed in 1899 and was extended to Kurukshetra in 1910. It starts from Narwana and leaves the district near village Bahmniwala. The total length of this line falling in the district is 29.39 kilometres. There are four railway stations, namely, Narwana, Gurthali Halt, Kalayat and Sajooma located in the district on this line.

TRANSPORT BY AIR

There is a kacha airstrip suitable for Pushpak type aircraft in Jind which was constructed in 1972-73 to link district headquarter with state capital for air services.

TOURIST FACILITIES

For people visiting either on business or otherwise, there are *chopals* in villages and *dharmsalas* and hotels in the towns besides rest houses.

Dharmsalas built by rich philanthropists have been adequately serving the needs of visitors to the area. These were of considerable importance in olden days when the means of transport were slow. The important dharmsalas are listed below :—

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of dharmsala</u>
Safidon	(i) City Aggarwal dharmsala (ii) Mandi Aggarwal dharmsala
Pilukhera Mandi	(i) Mandi Dharmsala
Narwana	(i) New dharmsala (ii) Old dharmsala
Uchana	(i) Public dharmsala
Jind	(i) Junction dharmsala (ii) Panjabi dharmsala (iii) Tanga chowk dharmsala (iv) Ramkali dharmsala (v) Gandhi Gali dharmsala (vi) Mandi dharmsala (vii) Chamber dharmsala (viii) Bhim Sain dharmsala (ix) Gopi Ram dharmsala (x) Sewa Samiti dharmsala (xi) Sanatan Dharm dharmsala
Julana	(i) Mandi dharmsala.

A net-work of rest houses is spread throughout the district. Most of these are located in the countryside. A list of rest houses is given in Table IX of Appendix.

POST OFFICES

Prior to 1884-85, the princely states of Patiala and Jind had their own postal arrangements in Narwana and Jind (including Safidon, tahsil) areas respectively. A postal convention between the British and Patiala state in 1884 and between the British and Jind state in 1885, established a mutual exchange of all postal articles. The British post offices were abolished and management of state post offices was placed under State Postmaster General of the respective states. After the appointment of Postmaster General, the postal services improved and in the beginning of the 20th century there was a head post office at Jind with a sub office at Safidon and branch office at Julana and a sub post office at Narwana with two branch offices one each at Kalayat and Uchana.

In 1975, there were 148 post offices (1 Head office, 11 sub offices and 136 branch offices) as given in Table X of Appendix.

In 1975, only 247 villages had daily delivery, 40 villages thrice a week, 6 villages twice a week and the remaining-weekly delivery.

Mail in the towns is delivered twice on all days of a week except Sunday.

TELEGRAPHS

In 1974-75, telegraph facilities were available at the following places :—

1. Julana
2. Jind
3. Safidon
4. Narwana
5. Uchana
6. Kalayat
7. Chaura Kuan, Jind
8. Railway Station, Jind
9. Pilu Khera
10. Siamlo Kalan
11. Safidon town.

TELEPHONES

In 1975, the following 7 telephone exchanges were functioning in the district :—

Name of the Exchange	Year of opening	Number of connections as on March 31, 1975
Jind	1951	423
Julana	1971	52
Kalayat	1972	26
Narwana	1956	183
Pilukhera	1973	16
Safidon	1957	69
Uchana	1957	47





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Though agriculture and industry provide employment to a considerable part of the working population, yet many earn their livelihood by adopting numerous other occupations. These means of livelihood come directly neither under industry nor agriculture but mostly are in the form of services and sales essential to maintain a community. The growth of these occupations depends on the economic development of a particular region and their position oscillates with the change in the standard of living of the population. These occupations, both in rural and urban areas, constitute a significant part of the economic pattern of life in the district. These include members of private and public services working in the fields of administration, education, public health, medical, law, engineering, banking, transport, etc. In addition to these fully or partly organised services, there are many people engaged in earning their livelihood on a self-employed basis. They are engaged in the multifarious processes of production of goods and services, or trade and commerce or distribution of commodities. They either work in shops run by themselves or in their own houses. Some go about hawking their goods or services. There are also people who are employed on daily wages or piecemeal rates. A number of people are employed in domestic services.

PUBLIC SERVICES

There has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in the public services under the state and central governments, local bodies and quasi-government organisations after Independence. After the formation of Haryana and with the induction of stupendous activities of development, a sizeable part of the working population was able to get jobs in the public sector.

In 1974-75, persons employed in public services were 12,043 (central government 13; state government 10,108; quasi-government 1,318, and local bodies 604).

The persons in the employment of government are given dearness allowance related to the cost of living. Class IV employees are provided with liveries. Loans for the construction of houses,

purchase of vehicles and celebration of marriage of children are granted to government employees.

An *ex-gratia* grant and other facilities are provided to the families of the state government employees who die while in service. Other facilities include free medical aid, free educational facilities up to the degree level and government employment to a member of the family besides house rent allowance or the retention of government house on the usual rent for a year after the death of the employee.

Some categories of government employees are eligible for rent free accommodation. The government has also provided residential accommodation to government employees against a deduction of 10 per cent of pay. Since government houses are limited, the allotment is made seniority-wise. The government servants who are not provided with government accommodation are paid house rent allowance according to the classification of the town on the basis of population.

Employees in the public services except the police and defence are not restricted from forming associations and unions to safeguard their service interests, but they do not enjoy the trade union rights. The following employee organisations function in the district:

1. Northern Railway Mazdoor Union, Jind
2. Nagar Palika Karamchari Sangh, Jind
3. Haryana Subordinate Services Federation, Jind
4. Haryana Rajkiya Adhyapak Sangh, Jind
5. Haryana State Electricity Board, Employees Union Jind.
6. Haryana Roadways Workers Union, Jind
7. P.W.D. Workers Union, Haryana
8. P.W.D. (B&R) Class IV Employees Union, Jind
9. Patwari Union, Jind
10. All India Loco Running Staff Association, Jind Branch.
11. Milk Plant Workers Union, Jind.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The population of Jind district has a martial tradition behind it. The district contributes a large number of recruits to different branches of the defence services. It played a prominent role during World Wars I and II. Lt. Col. Sobha Chand got Military Cross during the World War II, L/NK. Hari Singh got Mahavir Chakra during the

Jammu and Kashmir operations of 1947-48. The distinctions awarded during the war operations are detailed in the following table:—

Recipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
World War II (1939—45)			
Lt. Col. Sobha Chand	Sindhvi Khera/ Jind	Military Cross	
L/NK. Kirpal Singh	Narwana	Indian Distinguish- ed Service Medal (Italy)	
Sep. Sher Singh	Sudhkain Kalan/ Narwana	Military Medal	
Hav. Shiv Lal	Daryawala/Jind	Military Medal	
Jammu and Kashmir Operations, 1947-48			
L/NK. Hari Singh	Badanpur/ Narwana	Mahavir Chakra	
Hony. Capt. Fateh Singh	Karsola/Jind	Mahavir Chakra	
Chinese Aggression, 1962			
Hony. Capt. Lehma Singh	Rajaund/Jind	Mention in des- patches	
Pakistani Aggression, 1965			
Maj. Nand Lal Punia	Sindhvi Khera/ Jind	Sena Medal	
Indo-Pak War, 1971			
L/NK. Abhey Ram	Sulera/Narwana	Vir Chakra	(Posthu- mous)
Grenadier Amrit	Ujhana/Narwana	Do	
Hav. Sita Ram	Des Khera/Jind	Sena Medal	
ERA (Engine Room Artifisher) Ishwar Par- kash	Gangoli/Safidon	Nau Sena Medal	
Hav. Sardara Singh	Rajaund/Jind	Mention in despatches	
NK. Deva Singh	Sancha Khara	Mention in des-	

Fifteen soldiers belonging to the armed forces were reported to be killed and seven soldiers were wounded during the Indo-Pak War of 1971. Tahsilwise details of these are given below:

Name of the tahsil	Killed	Wounded	Total
1. Jind	12	4	16
2. Safidon	2	..	2
3. Narwana	1	3	4
Total	15	7	22

The state government has granted several concessions to the armed forces personnel and their families belonging to Haryana. These concessions include rewards in the form of cash and annuity to winners of gallantry decorations; employment concessions by way of reservation of vacancies, age and educational relaxation, pension, *ex-gratia* grants and educational grants to the armed forces personnel or the families of those killed, disabled or declared missing. These concessions are graded according to the status of the personnel or the extent of disability. Further facilities by way of reservation of industrial and residential plots, houses of the Housing Board, Haryana and exemption from house tax are also provided to the ex-servicemen.

The Zila Sainik Board, Jind, looks after the welfare of the ex-servicemen and the families of the serving defence personnel. Two funds, namely, Post War Service Reconstruction Fund (raised during the World War II) and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen (raised in 1964) were created by the Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents. The income from these funds is mainly utilised for grant of stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependents and grant of loans to the ex-servicemen for their rehabilitation.

SERVICES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

With the growth of economic activity, employment avenues increased within private sector also. Although the people preferred government employment due to security of service and benefits of dearness allowance, house rent allowance, etc. yet the private sector absorbed a significant section of the population. The skilled and experienced persons in private sector get an edge even over the

government employees in the matter of wages and other benefits. The provision of bonus, overtime allowance, contributory provident fund and non-transferable status of the employment are quite a few provisions which make employment in private service attractive. The industrial and commercial establishments, shops, schools and other educational institutions provide most of employment in private sector. There are adequate measures under various labour laws to look after the welfare of workers in industrial establishments.¹

The commercial establishments and shopkeepers in towns employ assistants, shop assistants, salesmen and helpers. The working conditions and wages of these employees are regulated through the provisions of the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.

The pay scale of teachers in privately managed institutions were revised from December 1, 1967. The teachers in private colleges like those in government colleges are governed by scales prescribed by the University Grants Commission.

PERSONAL SERVICES

These services include barbers, washermen and tailors.

Barbers.—The hair dressing, hair cutting and shaving services are rendered by barbers.

The barbers performed customary services to their clients. They combined the occupation of shaving and hair cutting and messengers of news of weddings and other auspicious events. The barber took leading part in all family ceremonies and was not given any fixed remuneration but was given a share in harvest like other village menials.

The old practice of family barber has faded away. The barbers in rural areas are patronised by their clients and visit their houses for service and get the remuneration in kind. At some places they have opened shops or use the front room of their houses but visit the houses of their clients when called. In urban areas, the barbers have opened their shops and a few of them have employed barbers on monthly wages. The barbers in Jind and Narwana towns have their union and its members follow the rules and regulations, rates and other matters.

Barbers particularly in rural areas play an important role at social ceremonies. The *nain* (wife of the barber) does some sort of hair cleaning and hair dressing for women in villages. Her presence on some social and religious ceremonies is necessary. The

1. For more details, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.

age-old practice has vanished in urban areas and is also decreasing in rural areas.

The number of barbers, hair cutters, hair dressers and related workers according to 1971 Census was about 1,009.

Washermen.—Washermen include dhobis, launderers and dry cleaners. In rural areas, people do their own washing. In urban areas washermen collect clothes from their customers. Of late, with the introduction of synthetic yarn clothes, washing by *dhobis* is on the wane. The people get their terrycot or terene clothes dry cleaned or wash these clothes themselves and get it pressed from *dhobis*. Many *dhobis* have now opened pressing stalls on street corners. They also do pressing work at their laundry shops where they do washing and drycleaning. Many exclusive shops for dry cleaning have also been opened which are equipped with automatic and steam pressing plants.

In 1971, there were 65 persons (55 male and 10 female) engaged in this service.

Tailors.—Tailors include dress makers and related workers. They are widely spread in urban and rural areas. In urban areas the tailors make shirts, bushirts, pants, coats, pyjamas, ladies suits and blouses while in rural areas they make shirts, pants, pyjamas and ladies suits. With the passage of time, the style of clothes have undergone a complete change in the urban areas and the people increasingly wear modern clothing and latest fashion wear. The tailoring charges vary from place to place and shop to shop but rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

The number of tailors according to 1971 Census was 1,646, 445 were in urban areas and 1,201 in rural areas.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The scope of self employed is very wide. It includes weavers, shoe makers and cobblers, sweepers, potters, pedlers, hawkers, priests and all those persons who produce articles of use or provide their individual services on demand. Another class is that of rickshaw pullers, *rehra* and tonga drivers and auto rickshaw and tempo drivers. The following paragraphs will detail the activities of all these self-employed persons.

The weavers, shoe makers, sweepers, potters and priests are spread throughout the district and serve the rural as well as

urban people. Most of them in rural areas help the farmers in their fields and perform customary professional services on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonies. The shoemaker and cobbler with his equipment hanging by the shoulder may be seen hawking for his services in the street. They usually attend to repairing and mending of shoes. The potters make ordinary vessels mostly for the use of villagers but also make pitchers and *surahis* during summer season. The sweepers engaged in cleaning houses in urban areas get a few rupees per month in addition to a *chapati* daily or weekly and occasionally small gifts in cash and kind on festivals and other ceremonies. Performance of religious ceremonies has been a full time occupation of priests who conduct worship and perform rites in accordance with religious scriptures and recognised practices in temples or at the house of their clients. Some of them practise the art of astrology and palmistry. They make their living in return for their services.

Hand cart pedlars and hawkers go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. They sell articles of daily use, vegetables, fruits, eatables, general merchandise, crockery, clothes and toys.

Transport has also attracted quite a few persons who have hired rickshaws, some have managed to own auto rickshaw or tempo through bank loans. Still another category is of *rehra* or horse cart or tonga drivers. The *rehra* drawn by camel or bullock or horse is used for transporting luggage, grains or other miscellaneous things and is popular in *mandis*. The tonga which was very popular before the Independence, is very rare sight though a few tongas are used for haulage between the town and sub-urban villages. The rickshaw which appeared after the Independence, provides a cheap means of conveyance and has become very popular for local haulages. Of late, the auto rickshaw and tempos have appeared on the scene. The tempos are used for sub-urban haulage whereas auto rickshaws ply in towns and supplement rickshaw and local bus service.

These are few self employed persons who need special mention but the account will be incomplete if we do not mention professions like *thatheras*, *halwais*, *pan bidi* sellers, cycle, scooter and motor cycle repairers, and soft drink bottlers. The services of these miscellaneous self employed persons meet the daily requirement of the community at large and follow the general pattern of daily Indian life in a town or a village.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

The domestic services include cooks, servants and maid servants. Employing of a domestic servant was considered a sign

of affluence, in the past. People of high class in towns and some landlords in villages used to engage servants for domestic work. These servants were drawn mostly from under employed population. A domestic servant was paid between Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month in addition to meals and clothes till about the first quarter of 20th century. With the passage of time and opening of other avenues which provided increasing opportunities of employment elsewhere, the domestic service has become costlier and is not easily available. However, part time maid servants to supplement their meagre family income help in washing and cleaning of utensils on an average payment of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. A few domestic servants who come from other parts of the country, are employed by affluents and are paid Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month besides food and clothing. In rural areas hardly any family employs servant for domestic work.



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

This chapter is designed just to gauze the broad economic changes that have taken place at different stages. Before Independence, the district was a part of erstwhile princely state of Jind and the ruler could do a little for the development of this area. But with the implementation of various development plans in the post-Independence era, considerable changes were noticed in the socio-economic life of the district. The pace of overall economic development, however, accelerated after the formation of Haryana in 1966 when a separate district of Jind was created.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

In the absence of well developed secondary and tertiary sectors there was hardly any change in the livelihood pattern and primary sector continued to dominate the livelihood pattern of the district until recently. The agricultural activities, operated in traditional ways, could hardly engage even a small portion of working force in the district. The increased irrigational facilities, implementation of improved agricultural techniques and utilisation of barren and uncultivated land for agriculture during the last two decades helped to absorb a sizeable portion of under employed working population of the district. Increased agricultural production created a scope for the establishment of agro-based industries and other industries. It has provided employment avenues in industrial and other sectors of economy. The whole process thus has set a momentum in the district for shifting of working force from primary sector to other sectors of economy. Of the total population of 7,72,111 in the district, according to 1971 Census, only 2,06,379 were engaged in economically gainful activities, the number of non-workers was 5,65,732. Thus the ratio of workers to non-workers worked out to 27:73, incidently the same for the state as a whole. The low percentage of working population in the district as well as in the state can be ascribed to very small incidence of female participation in work, and to higher proportion of persons in the non-working age-group of 0—14 years. The percentage of female workers in the district, according to 1971 Census, was 2.3 as against 2.4 for the whole state.

On the basis of the economic activities pursued, the working population of rural and urban areas of the district has been classified into nine industrial categories as shown below:—

Industrial Category	Number of workers			Percentage to total number of workers
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	1,16,116	3,126	1,19,242	57.8
Agricultural Labourers	34,497	907	35,404	17.1
Mining, quarrying, live stock, forestry, hunting, orchard and allied activities	4,863	217	5,080	2.5
Household Industry	6,549	874	7,423	3.6
Manufacturing other than household industry	3,218	2,168	5,386	2.6
Construction	3,367	760	4,127	2.0
Trade and Commerce	5,317	5,950	11,267	5.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,542	2,434	3,976	1.9
Other Services	9,330	5,144	14,474	7.0
Total :	1,84,799	21,580	2,06,379	100.0

It will be seen from the above table that 74.9 per cent of the total working population in the district, consisting of cultivators and agricultural labourers taken together were engaged in agricultural pursuits while the corresponding figures for the whole of Haryana State was 65.29 per cent. This shows that agriculture constitutes the major source of income to the people, even a little more than in the State as a whole. Industrial development is only a recent phenomenon and provides livelihood to only a very small number of

workers. Manufacturing activities involved only 2.6 per cent of working population and 3.6 per cent depended on house hold industry. Out of non-agricultural working force, more than one-fourth was absorbed in miscellaneous services including administration, education, health, etc. Trade and commerce accounted for more than one-fifth of the non-agricultural working population. The rest of the non-agricultural workers were engaged in construction, transport, communication, etc. The ratio of the workers in agricultural pursuits to the workers in non-agricultural pursuits in the rural areas is 81:19. This trend is, however, reversed in urban areas. About 60 per cent of the rural non-agricultural workers, engaged in household industries, trade and commerce and general services in rural areas, are producing goods for the local population.

Standard of Living

The majority of the population of the district is dependent on agriculture and consequently, prosperity of the people in the absence of developed means of artificial irrigation depends mostly on rainfall which is normally meagre as well as uncertain. The district, therefore, suffers from the effects of a backward economy.

The material conditions of the urban people are on the whole satisfactory and the standard of living is higher than it was fifty years ago. Now a middle class employee has certainly improved in every way. In place of scanty, coarse and clumsy clothes which characterised his predecessor even in his own earlier years, he has adopted a style of dress which is both costly and superior. The members of his family are also better dressed, and on occasions of marriages and festivals there is often quite a display of glittering finery in clothes and ornaments.

An improvement in the design, construction and furniture of his dwelling is also noticeable. The Katcha or humble thatached dwelling has been replaced by a pukka house; the floors and walls are plastered instead of being occasionally coated with cow-dung; the rooms are larger, loftier and better ventilated. Bath-rooms formerly conspicuous by their absence, now form part of every building. The bare floors are often covered with cheap carpets or rugs and the furniture includes a few stools, chairs, a table and a few bedsteads. Metal cooking utensils have taken the place of earthen pots and food is generally of better quality—rice and wheat instead of *bajra* and *moth*. The smoking of cigarettes and chewing of betel leaves, formerly regarded as veritable luxuries, are common.

The cultivator, previously so tradition-bound, has shown preference for new implements of agriculture and has left behind the antiquated tools and methods. Though he is generally in debt, his style of living, as regards dress, food, house and furniture depicts a slight change.

Since Independence, as a consequence of development programmes, the common man in the country has become able to enjoy relatively a better material existence. The impetus given by the government to agricultural production, the provision of necessary inputs for the purpose, and social services like education, roads and transport, as well as the land reforms providing security and stability to the cultivator and ending his exploitation and, above all, the rising trend in the prices of farm products, have all resulted in improving the standard of living of the rural population. The signs of urbanization are distinctly visible and the spread of educational, recreational and medical facilities have made the people conscious about the better and richer side of life. Many semi-sophisticated goods like transistor-radios, petromax lamps, stoves, cookers, watches, fountain pens, cosmetics, ready-made garments, tractors, jeeps, water pumps, etc. have made their way into rural areas. With the expansion of transport facilities, traders are able to sell their goods even in remote village shops and fairs.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Owing to the low level of industrial development, the scope for providing employment to the fast growing population is slow in the district. The magnitude of unemployment in the district continued to grow with the time. As many as 3,299 persons registered themselves for employment in the employment exchanges during the year 1962, 5,266 persons in 1967, 9,192 in 1970, 11,875 in 1973 and 8,469 persons in 1975. Generally the employment exchanges face the problem of providing employment to unskilled workers which swelled from 1,379 in 1969 to 6,893 in 1975. On the other side there were 515 persons seeking employment under the category of professional, technical and related workers in 1969 which increased to 1,328 in 1975. Likewise under the category of craftsmen, production process workers, etc there were only 329 employment seekers in 1969 and 1,151 in 1975. This reflects the trend of employment situation in the district. Jind district, being industrially backward, has not been able to provide sufficient employment in the industrial sector like some of the industrially well

developed districts of the State. This is evident from the following table:

Occupational Classification		Applicants on Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the district						
Serial No.	Category	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	515	681	731	459	739	968	1,328
2.	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	15	19	18	22	47	48	29
3.	Clerical and related workers	15	90	79	55	107	1,174	827
4.	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	36	24	45	40	51	74	71
5.	Workers in transport and communications	116	136	149	338	977	692	696
6.	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not classified	329	948	1,037	1,424	1,587	1,764	1,151
7.	Services, sports and recreation workers	289	461	369	471	275	499	544
8.	Workers not classified by occupations	1,379	2,269	2,358	3,151	3,818	6,217	6,893

The Market Employment Service in the district was started on September 4, 1961. Upto 1973-74, there was only one employment exchange located at Jind. The second employment exchange was opened at Narwana in 1974-75. The employment information unit was started in 1969. In 1975, there were 199 public sector establishments and 36 private sector establishments on the record of the employment exchanges in the district. The following details regarding the number of registrations made with employment exchanges of the district *vis-a-vis* the number of applicants placed

in employment from 1962 to 1975 indicate the employment situation in the district:—

Year	Number of Registrations during the Year	Number of Vacancies Notified	Number of Applicants Placed in Employment during the Year	Applicants on the Live Register at the End of the Year	Monthly Number of Employers Using the Exchange	Number of Vacancies being Carried Over at the End of the Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962	3,299	621	510	870	15	36
1963	3,187	927	824	649	22	140
1964	3,249	799	453	655	18	80
1965	2,912	710	646	622	23	65
1966	4,049	1,153	1,285	1,286	24	158
1967	5,266	1,881	1,413	1,303	33	53
1968	5,384	1,665	1,320	1,621	35	111
1969	7,943	1,878	1,609	3,061	43	128
1970	9,192	2,176	1,766	4,397	57	119
1971	7,928	2,450	1,608	4,786	48	271
1972	8,129	2,045	1,402	5,960	50	178
1973	11,875	2,427	1,076	7,604	39	245
1974	10,831	2,490	1,328	37,163	34	239
1975	8,469	1,675	1,027	11,579	24	232

PRICES

No authentic record is available of prices prior to 1887. Prices of principal foodgrains are available for the subsequent years which

show the price trend prevailing at Jind.¹

(In *ser*s per rupee)

Year	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Coarse rice	Pulses	
								Moong	Urd
1887-88	15	24	20	..	21	20	..	..	..
1892-93	16	26	25	18	32	22	19	..	..
1897-98	13	16	18	..	20	17	17	..	..
1902-03	16	20	20	24	20	18	18	..	..
Average for 10 years ending 1903	15	20	20	18	20	16	18	14	12

(1 *ser* = 0.933 kg.)

The outbreak of World War-I in 1914 created widespread shortages in the country but their impact on the economy of the Jind district was not great. There was only a slight rise in prices. The depression of the thirties did not make any significant effect on the district economy.

The World War II, which brought about a general price rise in the country, did not affect the district to the same extent. There was only a small rise in prices in the district compared to that in the country as a whole. After 1945, however, the general scarcity of foodgrains and the mounting inflationary pressures caused a sharp rise in the prices of essential commodities. At the time of Independence in 1947, the prices of most of the commodities ruled quite high. Economic activities suffered dislocation due to the partition of the country. Price controls were imposed by the Government of India in several sectors to stabilize the price level. The Jind district also experienced rationing and controls in post-Independence period.

With the launching of Five-Year Plans in 1951, a new chapter of development and progress, particularly in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, power and industry was opened. The agricultural production increased considerably during the First Five Year Plan

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 284.

(1951-52 to 1955-56) and that eased the prices of foodgrains and other commodities. The control on prices was lifted. In 1955, the average wholesale prices of wheat and rice in certain selected *mandis* of the district were only Rs. 37.50 and Rs. 28 per quintal respectively, while cotton (*desi*) and *gur* sold for Rs. 68.50 and Rs. 28.78 per quintal respectively. But during the Second Five-Year Plan, (1961) the prices again began to rise and the average wholesale price of wheat rose to Rs. 53.65 per quintal and that of cotton (*desi*) to Rs. 88.12 per quintal in the district. The following table shows the trend of



average wholesale prices in certain selected *mandis* in the district: —

Year	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Gur	Cotton	
									Desi	American
1955	37.50	28.00	..	27.23	27.04	36.90	32.24	28.76	64.50	80.00
1960	53.65	28.50	..	33.75	29.00	38.00	32.96	35.67	88.12	95.00
1965	63.55	36.35	..	50.00	57.00	52.44	56.69	73.31	106.22	140.00
1966	80.81	40.00	..	66.98	52.18	64.42	66.66	70.80	107.48	143.38
1967	92.22	49.37	..	91.10	51.59	62.04	68.10	161.18	104.00	153.00
1968	74.17	51.50	..	45.79	47.75	74.11	57.25	108.54	112.37	221.25
1969	77.46	49.11	93.70	56.52	49.35	59.15	48.90	60.30	133.44	141.35
1970	76.50	50.50	94.75	51.00	48.50	55.50	51.00	62.25	147.00	167.00
1971	73.00	51.50	84.75	45.50	51.25	54.10	52.50	90.00	156.00	190.00
1972	86.33	57.16	108.08	57.00	63.45	72.42	63.55	155.25	146.20	190.30
1973	90.30	68.29	161.96	96.91	101.00	108.00	81.29	149.00	169.50	216.43
1974	117.10	93.00	218.25	122.10	152.75	130.00	127.00	138.00	278.00	308.00
1975	160.00	80.00	200.00	103.00	105.00	187.00	139.00	123.33	295.00	330.00

(Rs. per quintal)

The wholesale prices though moved up during the period 1955 to 1960, the increase was quite moderate. The inflationary spiral actually began to build up during the Third Five-Year Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66) particularly after the Chinese Aggression, 1962. The prices spurted in 1965, 1966 and 1967 on account of Pakistan Aggression in September, 1965 on the one hand and successive failure of crops in 1965-66 and 1966-67 on the other. The wholesale prices of wheat jumped from Rs. 53.65 per quintal in 1960 to Rs. 92.22 per quintal in 1967, those of rice from Rs. 28.50 to Rs. 49.37, of *bajra* from Rs. 38 to Rs. 62.04, of maize from Rs. 32.96 to Rs. 68.10 and of barley from Rs. 33.75 to Rs. 91.10 per quintal. The price of *gur* soared from Rs. 35.67 in 1960 to a record level of Rs. 161.18 per quintal in 1967. Cotton, *desi* as well as American, also fetched a higher price, the price of the latter variety rose more sharply during the same period. From 1968 to 1971, owing to favourable weather conditions and resultant increase in agricultural production, the prices of most of the food articles softened. Cotton prices, however, continued to rise even during this period in Jind district.

The year 1972 marked the beginning of another phase of inflationary price rise as the Pakistan aggression of December, 1971 had strained the resources of the country and shortages appeared all round. Whatever little price stability was achieved during the last four years due to improved agricultural production was lost in that year. The prices shot-up during 1972, 1973 and upto September, 1974. The whole national economy was in the grip of price inflation and the Jind district was no exception to it. The wholesale price of wheat increased from Rs. 73 per quintal in 1971 to Rs. 117.10 per quintal in 1974, of rice from Rs. 51.50 to Rs. 93.00, of gram from Rs. 84.75 to an all-time record of Rs. 218.25, of barley from Rs. 45.50 to Rs. 122.10, of *jowar* from Rs. 51.25 to Rs. 152.75, of *bajra* from Rs. 54.10 to Rs. 130 and of maize from Rs. 52.50 to Rs. 127 per quintal. *Gur* prices rose in a similar way, though there was a decline in its price in 1974. Cotton prices also continued to rise and in 1974, *desi* cotton was ruling at Rs. 278 per quintal and American cotton at Rs. 308 per quintal.

The harvest prices also depicted a similar trend. The prices kept on increasing and reached the highest level in 1967-68. Thereafter, the prices began to ease and remained steady during the next four years. It was in 1972-73 when drought conditions affected the crops and the harvest prices made sudden jump which was well reflected in the level of wholesale prices in the district. The prices rose further during 1973-74 and 1974-75. The following table shows the harvest¹ prices prevailing in the district from 1960-61 to

¹. The harvest prices are the average wholesale prices at which the commodities are sold by the producers during the harvesting period.

1974-75:—

(Rupees per quintal)

	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Wheat (<i>dara</i>)	32.03	63.55	87.59	93.37	71.16	67.75	68.00	71.25	76.00	75.00	110.00
Jowar	29.00	57.26	48.50	51.62	44.43	47.25	44.75	53.58	80.80	137.00	145.00
Bajra	38.00	52.44	62.62	68.70	79.95	64.93	54.83	57.10	89.58	92.00	170.65
Barley	27.44	..	66.12	90.78	53.75	56.06	45.00	66.87	98.02	94.50	117.00
Gram	33.18	70.88	86.37	102.20	72.95	92.00	79.00	100.24	146.30	147.50	197.50
Maize	32.96	..	79.37	71.49	60.70	58.12	52.00	54.05	78.05	88.00	143.00
Sugar (raw)	35.67	..	94.35	145.66	107.44	60.31	65.13	107.38	139.00	131.00	127.33
Mustard	74.66	145.74	175.25	175.25	145.25	158.38	174.78	165.79	198.98	226.50	250.50
Toria	..	..	163.75	120.00	137.00	197.57	175.87	140.42	..	185.25	223.50
Tobacco	143.46	..	250.00	290.00	300.77	291.88	265.00	267.50	..	245.00	201.65
Cotton (<i>Desi</i>)	88.12	103.10	108.50	114.61	126.25	141.97	172.76	142.33	150.43	210.00	274.65
Cotton (American)	..	..	140.50	118.81	141.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

The retail prices which directly affect the cost of living and consumption pattern of the people did not reveal a similar trend for all the important commodities. The following table indicates the average annual retail prices of important commodities from 1966-67 to 1974-75 which prevailed at the district headquarters at Jind:—

(Rs. per Kilogram)

	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75
Wheat <i>dara</i>	1.11	0.90	0.82	0.89	0.93	0.92	0.95	0.96	1.73
Wheat <i>atta</i>	1.17	0.97	0.96	1.02	0.95	1.00	1.13	1.04	1.69
Rice Coarse	0.73	0.82	1.23	1.24	1.50	1.78	1.68	2.27	3.02
Maize <i>atta</i>	..	..	..	0.75	0.80	..	0.91	1.10	1.74
Moong whole	1.48	1.65	1.27	1.36	1.59	1.85	2.10	2.57	2.64
Mash whole	1.39	1.72	1.50	1.47	1.53	2.15	2.22	2.64	2.67
Gram whole	1.07	1.00	0.87	1.10	0.99	0.96	1.11	1.88	2.39
Massar whole	1.38	1.58	1.96	1.26	1.30	1.62	1.42	1.87	2.48
Desi ghee	12.37	12.95	..	..	13.00	14.00	14.00	19.41	25.72
Vanaspatti ghee	6.01	5.56	4.76	5.96	6.74	6.27	6.68	9.25	11.95
Tea	10.16	12.85	14.70	15.25	15.40	15.60	16.00	16.73	22.54
Milk	1.00	1.31	1.51	1.43	1.55	1.58	1.47	1.89	2.08
Potato	0.58	0.83	0.67	0.54	0.87	0.68	0.85	1.08	0.98
Onion	0.67	0.37	0.53	0.76	0.60	0.63	0.57	0.93	0.86
Gur	1.03	2.01	2.10	0.93	0.77	1.18	2.19	1.75	1.62
Soft Coke (40 kg.)	7.61	4.61	5.20	5.20	5.45	5.60	9.20	9.35	11.07
Kerosene oil (per litre)	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.80	1.13
Firewood (40 kg.)	3.95	4.31	4.75	4.75	5.05	5.50	5.50	5.77	8.66

The above table shows that the retail prices have not moved in a uniform manner for all the important consumer goods. There is considerable diversity in the movement of prices even among cereals and that between cereals and pulses. The price of wheat which came down from Rs. 1.11 per kilogram in 1966-67 to 90 paise in 1967-68 remained steady around this level up to 1973-74. But in 1974-75, when the procurement price of wheat was raised to Rs. 105 per quintal, the retail price in Jind town shot up to Rs. 1.73 a kilogram. The price of rice continued to increase year after year, with the exception of 1972-73 which marked a slight fall, till it reached the peak at Rs. 3.02 per kilogram in 1974-75 from 73 paise per kilogram in 1966-67. The prices of pulses also showed a rising

trend during 1966-67 to 1974-75, only a slight fall was noticed during 1968-69 and 1969-70. Ghee, *desi* as well as vanaspati, ruled steady from 1966-67 to 1972-73, but the prices of both rose sharply during the next two years. The price of *gur* which increased up to 1968-69, had a precipitous fall in 1969-70 and 1970-71, but again rose during the next two years to touch a new height of Rs. 2.19 per kilogram in 1972-73. In the following two years, it eased considerably. The prices of kerosene oil, firewood, tea and milk continued to rise unabated during 1966-67 to 1974-75, the rise being more pronounced during the last year.

WAGES

Data regarding the level of wages prevalent in the past in Jind district are not available. However, some idea about the payment of wages can be had from the following table which shows the payment of wages in kind in Jind tahsil at the beginning of present century:

Particulars of labour	Amount of foodgrain per Maund or per plough at Harvest in Ser ¹
Leather-worker	Per maund one ser together with skin of all cloven hoofed cattle
Sweeper	Per plough five ser together with skins of camels, horses and donkeys
Carpenter	Per plough thirty ser
Blacksmith	Per plough thirty ser
Potter	Per plough five ser
Water-supplier	Per plough five ser
Barber	Unfixed
Washerman	Unfixed
Cloth-printer	Unfixed
Dyer	Unfixed
	1 Maund=40 ser and 1 ser = 0.933 kg.)

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 285

The wage structure of the district in rural areas is significantly different from that in urban areas. Generally, the rural workers are paid lower remuneration than the city workers for the same type of work. In the villages the workers are comparatively less skilled than their counterparts in the towns and many of them are paid fixed amount while others are paid in cash also.

Casual labour is also provided with meals in addition to cash payments while doing ploughing, weeding and harvesting operations. A herdsman gets one to three rupees per head per month for grazing cattle, three rupees for buffalo and two for cow. Skilled labourers are paid higher and are employed on daily wages. The mode and periodicity of payment of wages is generally decided by the employers who have stronger bargaining power. The normal working is 8 hours a day.

Wages for farm labourers are mostly determined by customs and conventions, though the laws of supply and demand explain the intra-seasonal variation in wage rates. During the busy season labour being more in demand the wages are high while during the slack season the workers accept lower rates. The agricultural labour wages per day in the district during 1967 to 1975 are given below:—

Year	For plough- ing	For Sow- ing	For Weed- ing	For Harve- sting	For Pick- ing of cotton	For other Agri- cultural operat- ions	Black smith	Car- penter
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967	4.50	4.50	4.50	6.00	..	4.50	..	6.00
1968	5.14	4.92	4.75	7.33	3.00	4.11	8.00	8.00
1969	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.30	3.00	..	7.42	7.75
1970	7.00	7.00	5.20	6.00	3.00	..	8.00	8.00
1971	7.50	7.50	5.00	6.50	3.67	7.00	8.33	8.33
1972	8.17	7.90	5.50	6.00	4.10	6.42	8.25	8.25
1973	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.20	4.00	6.00	8.00	8.00
1974	8.00	8.00	5.43	8.00	10.00	6.00	9.67	9.67
1975	8.83	8.71	7.40	7.60	9.00	7.00	10.00	10.00

It will be observed from the above table that the wages for agricultural operations went on rising since the mid sixties. The wages of blacksmith and carpenter from 1967 also showed an upward trend.

The wages for ploughing and sowing in 1975 went up by about two times its level in 1967. The wages for picking of cotton rose three times than that of in 1968. The wages for weeding and harvesting went up in 1975 as compared to 1967. The wages of blacksmith and carpenter went up from Rs. 7.42 and 7.75 in 1969 to Rs. 10.00 in 1975. Thus wage level in the district had shown an upward trend during the period under study.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

To bring overall development in rural areas through various extension agencies, seven community development blocks, viz. Jind, Narwana, Uchana, Kalayat, Safidon, Julana and Rajaund were functioning in the district during 1974-75. The number of villages and population covered in each block is given below:—

Serial No.	Block	Number of villages covered	Population (in thousands)
1.	Jind	61	94
2.	Narwana	40	75
3.	Uchana	49	106
4.	Kalayāt	52	125
5.	Safidon	65	106
6.	Julana	43	79
7.	Rajaund	45	100

The community development programmes initiated by block agencies have made significant achievements in the field of agriculture, health and sanitation, education, roads, communications and arts and crafts in the district. The block agencies help the villagers to provide extension facilities.



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CHAPTER—X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

In 1975, the Jind district consisted of three tahsils, namely, Jind, Narwana and Safidon. There were 5 towns and 356 villages (352 inhabited and 4 uninhabited). The number of towns, villages (revenue estates) and police stations in each tahsil was as follows:—

Tahsil	Towns	Villages			Police Stations	Police Posts
		Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total		
Jind	2 (Jind and Julana)	147	2	149	3 (Jind, Julana and Rajaund)	1 (Jind City)
Safidon	1 (Safidon)	64	1	65	1 (Safidon)	2 (Safidon and Pilu Khera)
Narwana	2 (Narwana and Uchana)	141	1	142	3 (Narwana, Kalayat and Uchana)	2 (Narwana and Kalayat)
Total :	5	352	4	356	7	5

Jind and Safidon tahsils together form Jind Sub-division with its headquarters at Jind, while Narwana is a Sub-division comprising Narwana tahsil with its headquarters at Narwana.

The strength of sub-division and tahsil officers in 1975 was as follows:

Tahsil	Officers	Strength
Jind	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar (Accounts)	1
	Naib-Tahsildar (Agrarian)	1

1	2	3
Safidon	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar	1
Narwana	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar (Accounts)	1

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Deputy Commissioner.—The general administration of the district is vested with the Deputy Commissioner, who for administrative purposes, is under the Divisional Commissioner, Hisar. In other words, the state government's general authority descends through the Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner, who performs triple function. He is at once the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Collector. As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multifarious responsibilities relating to development, panchayats, local bodies, civil administration, etc. He has a special role to play with regard to Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the working of Panchayati Raj institutions, he also guides the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in dealing with their problems and overcoming their difficulties. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for law and order and heads the police and prosecuting agency. As Collector, he is the chief officer of the revenue administration and is responsible for collection of land revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, and is also the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration work. He exercises over-all supervision on other government agencies in his district. While he co-ordinates their activities wherever necessary, he does not interfere in their departments. He is, in short, the head of the district administration, a co-ordinating officer among various departments and a connecting link between the public and the government so far as he executes the policies, administers the rules and regulations framed by the government from time to time, and also looks after the welfare, needs and requirements of the people.

Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil).—The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) is the chief civil officer of the sub-division. In fact, he is a miniature Deputy Commissioner of his sub-division. He possesses

adequate powers to co-ordinate work in the sub-division. He exercises direct control over the Tahsildars and their staff. He is competent to correspond direct with government and other departments on routine matters. His main duties, like those of the Deputy Commissioner, include revenue, executive and judicial work. In revenue matters, he is Assistant Collector 1st grade but the powers of Collector have been delegated to him under certain Acts. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, development, local bodies, motor taxation, passport, renewal of arms licenses, etc. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he exercises judicial powers under certain sections of the preventive chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar.—The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar, are the key officers in the revenue administration and exercise powers of the Assistant Collector 2nd grade. While deciding partition cases, the Tahsildar assumes the powers of Assistant Collector 1st grade. Their main task being revenue collection, the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar have to tour extensively in their areas. The revenue record and the crop statistics are also maintained by them. They assist the development staff in their various activities like execution of development plans, construction of roads, drains, soil conservation and reclamation, embankments, pavement of streets, filling of depressions and disposing of work connected with rural reconstruction. They help the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in enlisting the maximum co-operation of the people in rural areas to make the Panchayati Raj a success.

The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the district are assisted by the following revenue staff:—

Staff	Strength
Office Kanungos	3
Assistant Office Kanungos	2
Field Kanungos	11
Peshi Kanungo	1
Agrarian Kanungo	1
Patwaris	168

Besides, ■ Sadar Kanungo and a Naib Sadar Kanungo look after the record room of the district headquarters and exercise general supervision over the maintenance of revenue records.

The actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with the Patwari, the district is divided into 168 patwar circles. Each circle is looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Kanungo concerned.

The Lambardar (a non-official) is quite an important functionary in the administration. He collects and deposits the land holdings tax. These deposits were previously made in the government treasury under the charge of the tahsil officers. The deposits are now made in the branches of State Bank of Patiala at Jind, Narwana and Safidon. In addition to his duties of collection of land holdings tax, he looks after the law and order in his area and any breach thereof is reported by him to the nearest police station and to the Deputy Commissioner's agency. He is assisted in his work by the village Chowkidar.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

To administer the schemes of development, the district has been divided into 7 blocks, each consisting of consolidated unit of about 45 to 125 villages. The block was previously under the charge of a Block Development Officer but with the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Development Department on October 31, 1959, the Block Development Officer was re-designated as Block Development and Panchayat Officer and was vested with powers of District Panchayat Officer under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. With the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in 1961, the development of the block is looked after by an elected body known as the Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer functions under the administrative control of the Panchayat Samiti and its *ex officio* Executive Officer.

With the abolition of Zila Parishads, the coordination of development work of various Panchayat Samitis is done by the Deputy Commissioner.

Panchayats have been constituted at the village level to look after the development works.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS

In addition to sub-division, tahsil and block staff, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the General Assistant and the Additional General Assistant. The Assistant Commissioners/Extra

Assistant Commissioners are temporarily appointed from time to time, as required, with varying degrees of powers—magisterial (executive) and revenue. These officers relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the detailed and routine activities of his office and thus enable him to concentrate on his general managerial duties of co-ordination, direction, superintendence and control of the district administration.

General Assistant.—He is the chief administrative officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all executive and administrative functions. He is not required to do touring in the district but stays at the headquarters to supervise the work of the office. He is competent to correspond direct with government and other departments on routine matters. All the branches in the Deputy Commissioner's office except the Development Branch function under him. He also functions as the District Electoral Officer.

In addition to the above, the General Assistant attends to a lot of miscellaneous work as detailed below :

- (i) Complaints and enquiries received from public and government.
- (ii) Urban and rural rehabilitation work.
- (iii) Work of occasional nature, e.g. arrangements in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, Republic Day, Vana Mahotsava, visits of VIPs, District Relief Fund, etc.
- (iv) Miscellaneous work, e.g. work of semi-official and non-official bodies, such as Zila Sainik Board, Boy Scouts, District Sports Association, Home Guards, etc.
- (v) Low and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- (vi) Locust Control Work.

Additional General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner.—He is the principal officer to help the Deputy Commissioner to carry on the community development and welfare programmes. He deals with the following subjects:-

- (i) Work relating to development, Five-Year Plans and local development works.
- (ii) Panchayat Samitis, local bodies and panchayats.

District Planning Officer.—The post of the District Planning Officer was created in 1972. The District Statistical Officer also

acts as the District Planning Officer. His main function is to help the Deputy Commissioner in the formulation of the developmental plans of the various departments of the district.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

A number of committees/boards have been constituted to advise and help the administration to discharge its duties efficiently. These committees work under the stewardship of the Deputy Commissioner but sometimes the Commissioner or a State Minister attends their meetings if the matter under consideration is of emergent importance. Whenever necessary, some non-officials are also associated with these committees to stimulate a co-operative response from general public towards the working of various departments and implementation of development schemes. The important committees are detailed below:

District Agricultural Production and Development Committee.—

This committee was constituted in November, 1966 and started functioning from December, 1966. It meets once a month under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. It has 61 official and 18 non-official members.

The main object of the committee is to review the progress of agricultural production and to devise ways and means of boosting it by applying modern techniques. In particular the object is to maximise the use of fertilizers and better yielding varieties of seeds. Since it involves co-ordination of different agencies at various stages, representation on the committee is given to all the district officers concerned with agricultural production.

This committee serves as an instrument to gauge and further boost the achievements in the development of agricultural production from time to time. The problems encountered during different stages of implementation are discussed in the meeting and efforts are made to find out solution. The follow-up action is then reviewed in the subsequent meeting of the committee.

District Co-operation and Grievances Committee.—Constituted in 1974, this committee meets once a month and is presided over by the Deputy Commissioner. There are 64 official and 17 non-official members of the committee. The non-official members are nominated by the government. The committee includes all the district officers and the Members of Legislative Assembly from the district as members.

Complaints received from the public are discussed in the meeting. The main object is to take every possible measure to redress

public grievances and to ensure that all types of complaints are examined and decided speedily at the district level. In general, the committee discusses various subjects relating to the payment of compensation for land acquired by various departments and cases relating to payment of salary and transfer of employees, payment of wages to labourers by government/contractors, complaints against harassment of public and precautionary measures to prevent the breach of peace.

The proceedings of the committee are forwarded to the government and the local district officers. The departments concerned take action against the officials found guilty for delay and other faults. The committee aims to ensure that the official machinery remains alert for the efficient discharge of duty, and the existence and functioning of this committee creates confidence and faith in the policies of the government.

District Dairy Development and Co-ordination Committee.—

This committee was constituted in 1973 and meets once a month under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. The Additional General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner acts as its secretary. It has District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jind; Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (General Line), Jind; Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies (Milk Supply), Jind and all the chairmen of Panchayat Samitis as its members.

The main object of the committee is to co-ordinate the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department and the Co-operative Department (Milk Supply Scheme). The various topics covered in the discussions at the monthly meeting of this committee include organisation of milk co-operative societies and milk procurement.

POLICE

The police administration in the district is under the Superintendent of Police, who next to the Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police posted at Jind and Narwana. The Superintendent of Police, however, functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hisar range, Hisar. There are 7 police stations and 5 police posts in the district.

JUDICIARY

There is no separate sessions division at Jind. It forms part of the Sessions Division, Rohtak, and the District and Sessions Judge,

Rohtak, is the head of the organisation of civil and criminal justice of the Jind district. He is assisted by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jind. The civil and criminal justice is administered by the Senior Sub-Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Jind. Besides, one Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate is working at Jind. A Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate is also working at Narwana¹.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

All civil cases in a district are conducted by the District Attorney under the guidance of the Legal Remembrancer to Government and criminal cases under the guidance of the Director of Prosecution. The District Attorney is not allowed any private practice. He is required to give legal advice to district level officers. No fee is charged. If, however, a central government office at the district level seeks legal opinion, the prescribed fee is realised and credited into government account. The District Attorney, Jind, is assisted by one Assistant District Attorney (Grade I) and 7 Assistant District Attorney (Grade II).

OFFICIAL RECEIVER

There is an Official Receiver at Jind. He is appointed by the government on the recommendation of the District and Sessions Judge, Rohtak. He is incharge of the insolvency estates. In case a person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge and he disposes it of in accordance with the orders of the Insolvency Court, keeping 7½ per cent of the sale proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as Court Auctioneer and gets 4 per cent commission on the auction proceeds. He also acts as an Oath Commissioner.

OATH COMMISSIONERS

There are 6 Oath Commissioners, 4 at Jind and one each at Narwana and Safidon. They charge rupee one as attestation fee for each affidavit attested.

REGISTRATION

The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar and is responsible for the registration work in the district. The Tahsildars and Naib-

¹. The second court of Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate was created at Narwana in May, 1976 and a court of Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate was also created at Safidon in October, 1975.

Tahsildars at Jind, Narwana and Safidon perform the functions of Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars at their respective places.

NOTARY PUBLIC

There are two Notary Publics in the district, one each at Jind and Narwana. The main function of the Notary Public is preparation and attestation of affidavits, the administration of oath, etc. The fee for attestation of affidavit is Rs. 2.50 and fee for certifying or authenticating the documents as original is Rs. 5.00.





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CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

HISTORY OF THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The areas now comprising the Jind district remained under different administrations, viz. Jind tahsil (including Safidon tahsil) under the Jind princely state; Narwana tahsil under the Patiala princely state and villages¹ transferred from Kaithal tahsil of Karnal district under the British rule. All these areas have different revenue backgrounds.

Jind Tahsil

The first summary settlement of tahsil Jind was commenced in 1853 by Kanwar Sain, but it had to be postponed for about 4 years due to disturbances in Lajwana Kalan—a place in Jind tahsil. It was then effected between 1857 and 1866 by Daya Singh. The area dealt with in this settlement was 2,96,956 acres, of which an area of 1,94,546 acres was cultivated and the rest was uncultivated. The land revenue was assessed at Rs. 1,53,065 and the total number of villages for which assessment was made in the two *talukas* of Jind and Safidon was 144.

It was followed by second settlement which was regular and was made between 1864 and 1873 by Samand Singh. In this settlement, the area returned was 3,12,045 acres and the land revenue was assessed at Rs. 1,72,567. This represented an increase of 15,089 acres in area and Rs. 19,502 in land revenue. The number of villages in this settlement had increased to 148. The details of the two settlements, the area and land revenue assessed are shown in the following table:—

Details	Number of villages	Number of houses	Cultiva- ted area	Unculti- vated area	Total	Land revenue assessed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.
First settlement*	144	15,355	1,94,546	1,02,410	2,96,956	1,53,065
Second settlement*	148	14,187	2,18,541	93,504	3,12,045	1,72,567
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	+4	—1,168	+23,995	—8,906	+15,089	+19,502

¹ In January, 1973, 54 villages of Kaithal tahsil were transferred to Jind district, 43 to Jind tahsil, 5 to Safidon tahsil and 6 to Narwana tahsil.

² *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 320.

The third settlement of tahsil Jind was made by Brij Narayan in which the total area dealt with was 3,06,149 acres and the land revenue assessed was Rs. 2,10,069. The number of villages assessed in this settlement was 167. It was followed by the fourth settlement by the same officer between May, 1889 and July, 1897. In this settlement, though the number of villages had decreased to 165, the area measured was greater by 6,957 acres, and the land revenue assessed showed an increase of Rs. 18,460 due to the increase in the area under cultivation. The area and land revenue assessed, with the increase or decrease on preceding settlement are detailed below¹:—

Details	Number of villages	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area	Total Area	Land Revenue
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.
Third settlement	167	1,48,177	57,972	3,06,149	2,10,069
Fourth settlement	165	2,68,909	44,197	3,13,106	2,28,529
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	—2	+20,732	—13,775	+6,957	+18,460

Narwana Tahsil

Narwana being a tahsil in Karmgarh Nizamat was under the revenue administration of the Patiala state. The first summary settlement on a cash basis was effected in Narwana tahsil in 1861-62 by M. Kale Khan. It was based on an estimate of the average value of the actual realization in kind or in cash during the previous twenty-one years. The land revenue assessed was Rs. 1,22,142 of which Rs. 1,18,742 was *khalsa* and Rs. 3,400 *jagir* and *muafi*².

The method of assessment in 1861-62 was very rough and the state demand was too high. The demand formulated in 1861-62 became the basis of the state claim, and this was raised or lowered according to the discretion of the local officers, who were mainly

¹Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, p. 320.

²Final Report of the Settlement of the Patiala State (A.D. 1900—1908). p. 64 (Appendix—A).

guided by the comparative ease or difficulty with which the revenue was collected. With the passage of time, the minds of assessing officers, as well as of revenue payers, were influenced by the concept accepted in British India, that the state should limit its demand to a share of the landlord's profits of cultivation, leaving the economic wage of the actual cultivator untaxed¹.

The second summary settlement of Narwana tahsil was effected by Rahim Bakhsh in 1862 for a period of three years, i.e. from 1862 to 1865. The total area dealt with in this assessment was 6,22,886 *bighas*, of which 2,50,626 *bighas* were cultivated. The land revenue assessment of this settlement worked out to Rs. 1,29,173, of which *khalsa* constituted Rs. 1,25,328 and *jagir* and *muafi* Rs. 3,845².

It was followed by the third summary settlement which was made by M. Fazal Hakim in 1865 for a period of 10 years ending 1875. It covered an area of 5,36,266 *bighas*, of which the cultivated area assessed was 2,69,114 *bighas*. The land revenue assessed from this settlement was Rs. 1,39,412 which represented an increase of nearly 10 thousand rupees over the previous settlement³.

The fourth summary settlement was conducted by Shugan Chand in 1875. It was to be effective for 12 years up to 1887. The total area, in this settlement, was 5,57,232 *bighas*, of which the cultivated area assessed was 3,63,999 *bighas*. The land revenue, which was assessed at Rs. 1,45,597 consisted of Rs. 1,41,702 on account of *khalsa* and Rs. 3,895 on account of *jagir* and *muafi*. Although the revenue rate in this settlement had been reduced to 6 annas and 1 pie (Rs. 0.38) from 8 annas and 3 pies (Rs. 0.52) per *bigha* in the previous two settlements, the total land revenue increased by Rs. 6,185 owing to a large increase in cultivated area assessed.³

It was followed by another summary settlement which was made in 1887 by Bhagwan Das. The area measured was 5,77,654 *bighas*, of which the cultivated area comprised 3,76,552 *bighas*. The total amount of land revenue assessed was Rs. 1,50,133 at the rate of 6 annas and 4 pies (Rs. 0.39) per *bigha*. In the total land revenue assessment, *khalsa* was estimated at Rs. 1,45,762 and *jagir* and *muafi* at Rs. 4,371.³

¹Final Report of the Settlement of the Patiala State (A.D. 1900—1908), p. 18.

²Ibid, p. 64 (Appendix—A).

³Ibid p. 64.

The following table shows, at a glance, the area and land revenue assessed in the summary settlements¹:

Details	Total area	Cultivated area assessed	Amount of land revenue		Total	Revenue rate per bigha
			Khalsa	Jagir and Muafi		
	(Bighas)	(Bighas)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	Rs A P.
First settlement (1861—62)	—	—	1,18,742	3,400	1,22,142	— — —
Second settlement (1862—65)	6,22,886	2,50,626	1,25,328	3,845	1,29,173	0 8 3
Third settlement (1865—75)	5,36,266	2,69,114	1,35,842	3,870	1,39,412	0 8 3
Fourth settlement (1875—1887)	5,57,232	3,63,999	1,41,702	3,895	1,45,597	0 6 1
Fifth settlement (1887—1903)	5,77,654	3,76,552	1,45,762	4,371	1,50,133	0 6 4

These summary settlements worked well in Narwana tahsil particularly because the tahsil was benefited by the facility of canal irrigation. The tahsil could pay its land revenue without difficulty except in years of drought when some suspensions were necessitated mostly in *barani* villages². The total arrears of land revenue prior to the regular settlement of 1903 amounted to Rs. 87,493 of which Rs. 41,042 were remitted and the balance of Rs. 46,451 was recoverable³.

The first regular settlement of Narwana tahsil was effected in 1903 by F. Popham Young. This settlement was made for 30 years. The total area returned in this settlement was 5,89,643 bighas of which cultivated area measured 4,76,606 bighas. The total number of estates in this settlement was 137 for which the total demand of the state was fixed at Rs. 1,89,355, the incidence of total demand per cultivated bigha being 0 annas and 4 pies (Rs. 0.39).

Villages Transferred from Kaithal Tahsil

These villages when acceded to the British Empire in 1849 along with Kaithal, were summarily settled and the assessment was oppressive. The first regular settlement was sanctioned

¹ Final Report of the Settlement of the Patiala State (A. D. 1900—1908), p. 64 (Appendix—A).

² Assessment Report of the Narwana Tahsil, Nizamat Karmgarh, Patiala State, 1903, p. 14.

³ Final Report of the Settlement of the Patiala State (A. D. 1900—1908), (Appendix—D—Statement V).

from 1856 to 1879, the first revised settlement from kharif 1886—88 to rabi 1906—08 and the second revised settlement from kharif 1909 to rabi 1939.

After the expiry of the settlements of Jind, Narwana and 54 villages transferred from Kaithal tahsil no fresh settlement was undertaken and the old one ran for several years. Subsequently, on account of the World War II (1939—45), followed by development activities after Independence, the prices of agricultural commodities rose considerably. The land revenue, fixed at the time of previous settlements under the conditions then prevailing, had lost their relationship with income from land. To meet ever-growing expenditure, the government levied surcharge, special charge, cess on commercial crops and additional charge.

All these proved inadequate and the collection of these levies became cumbersome not only for revenue agency but also for cultivators. To meet the situation, the government passed the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

Land Holdings Tax.—In order to raise the quantum of revenue, the government had levied surcharge, special charge, cess on commercial crops and additional surcharge. The surcharge was levied under Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 and extended to the areas of present Jind district after its merger in Punjab in 1956. Under the Act, every land owner who paid revenue in excess of ten rupees was liable to pay a surcharge thereon to the extent of one quarter of land revenue if the amount payable by him as land revenue did not exceed 30 rupees, and two-fifth of the land revenue if it exceeded 30 rupees.

The special charge was levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, from the rabi harvest of agricultural year 1957-58. The rate of special charge was based on the income tax pattern with different slabs for different categories of land-owners. The slab rates were such that the incidence of special charge mainly fell on those who could afford to pay it. While the land-holders paying revenue (land revenue plus surcharge) up to Rs. 50 had been exempted from the provisions of the Act, those paying more than Rs. 1,000 were subjected to 300 per cent increase in land revenue.

A cess on commercial crops, namely, cotton, sugarcane and chillies at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre in the case of land which was irrigated by canal water and Rs. 2 per acre in case of other land,

had been levied from kharif 1963 under the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963. Areas under commercial crops, sown solely for domestic use up to one kanal in the case of chillies and 2 kanals in the case of sugarcane or cotton were exempt from this levy.

An additional surcharge on the land revenue at the rate of 50 per cent was levied for the development of Kurukshetra University/town,—vide the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Ordinance No. 2 of 1967. Initially, this had been levied for one year, i.e. for kharif 1967 and rabi 1968, but it was extended for kharif and rabi harvests of the agricultural year 1968-69 according to the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969. The levy of additional surcharge was further extended up to 1973-74,—vide the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1970, but it could only be collected up to 1972-73 on account of the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

The Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973 repealed the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963, and the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969 and consolidated these levies into a single tax known as the land holdings tax. However, the land holdings tax shall not be levied and charged on land which is liable to special assessment under Section 59 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955. Further, during the period the above tax is levied and charged, the land shall not be liable to payment of land revenue by way of general assessment under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the payment of local rate under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. The Act brings out a concept of holdings on the basis of a family rather than the individual as a unit for the purposes of imposition of tax and provides for graded taxation on the basis of holdings size. The present rates of land tax are as under :—

Class of Land
(specified in Schedule I) comprising the land holding

Rate of tax

I

(a) Seventy paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare;

I

II

II

III

IV

V

(b) One rupee per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and

(c) One rupee and thirty five paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

(a) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare;

(b) Ninety paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and

(c) One rupee and twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

(a) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare;

(b) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and

(c) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

(a) Twenty five paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare;

(b) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and

(c) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

(a) Ten paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare;

(b) Fifteen paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and

(c) Twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

The classification of land in the district according to Schedule-I of Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973 is as follows:—

Classes and kinds of land

Tahsil	Classes and kinds of land					
	Assessment Circle	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jind	All Tahsil	<i>Abi and Nehri</i> (Perennial)	<i>Chahi and Nehri</i> (Non-perennial, other <i>Nehri</i> , inundated)	Barani	—	Banjar, <i>Kallar</i> , <i>Thur</i> and <i>Sem</i>
Narwana	All Tahsil	do	do	do	—	do
Safidon	All Tahsil	do	do	Barani (<i>Dakar</i> , <i>Rosli</i> and others)	—	do

Special Assessment

The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 was amended to provide special assessment of land; being put to a use different from that for which an assessment was in force; and when the land was put to use for non-agricultural purposes such as brick-kilns, factories, cinemas, shops, hotels, houses, landing grounds and other similar purposes whether or not already assessed to land revenue. The exemption was provided for garden, an orchard or for pasture; or houses occupied by the owner for agricultural purposes or for purposes sub-servient to agriculture; for small-scale cottage industries; or for any public charitable or religious purpose. It was further provided that residential houses in occupation of owners with an annual rental value not exceeding three hundred rupees shall not be liable to special assessment. The special assessment was levied on an *ad hoc* basis as a multiple of the existing land revenue with the extension of the Punjab Land

Revenue Act, 1887 to the areas of the present Jind district after its merger in Panjab. The enforcement of the special assessment was suspended with effect from Kharif, 1964.

Collection of Land Revenue

In Jind and Safidon tahsils which were part of erstwhile princely state of Jind, the land revenue was imposed in a lump sum on a *tappa* and its distribution rested with head of the *tappa*. The head of the *tappa* was the founder of the village and he, his relations and children had great influence and authority. Gradually they became headmen, and the state looked to them for the realization of the revenue, their number increasing with the population. At the first regular settlement they were allowed *pachotra* or 5 per cent on the revenue collected, and the collections began to be made by tahsils through the headman instead of in a lump sum from the *tappa*. The office of headman was deemed to be hereditary, and during the minority of an heir a *sarbarahkar* was appointed. When a village was divided into *panas* or *thulas*, one or more headmen were appointed to each *pana* or *thula*, but the revenue of the whole village was collected by all the headmen separately from their *panas* or *thulas*, and they received a *pachotra* on the revenue collected by them respectively¹.

In Narwana tahsil of erstwhile princely state of Patiala, the realization of state demand was made in kind. The Diwan was responsible for the realization of the state demand. He deputed *ogvahas* for collection of revenue in their respective jurisdiction. The state share of the harvest crop in kind or of a cash equivalent to the share of the produce was appraised from harvest to harvest. The state demand was enhanced by a number of petty exactions imposed on various excuses. The cost of collection known as *abwab* amounting to one-fifth of the total revenue was also levied. With the enforcement of the cash assessment during the first summary settlement, the state made a contract with *biswadars* or land owners. It had become customary to take from these *biswadars* in each village something less than the full state share of the produce so that the state could secure the cooperation of the leading men in the collection of state demand. They were also allowed out of the *abwab*, a drawback amounting to 9 per cent of the state share besides concession to them in the levy of the state share. These concessions came to be known as *inams* and the recipients of these *inams* were, generally speaking, those zamindars who having paid a *nazrana* to the state for the land in

¹. Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, p. 314.

their possession, or being descended from the actual founders of a village and were recognised as landowners or *biswadars*. Gradually, the receipt of *inams* came to be regarded as the test of full ownership and the very purpose for which these *inams* were granted was defeated as these *biswadars* took no special pains to assist in the business of revenue collection. A further grant was accordingly made to these *biswadars* and this amount varied from village to village but was limited to 4 per cent of the whole demand. This allowance was known as *panchai*, and was shared in most villages by the descendants of the original grantees. The grants were so small that frequently shares therein amounted to fraction of a rupee only. During the first regular settlement in 1903, the system of giving *inams* and *panchai* was abolished and Lambardars were made responsible for collection of the land revenue on the payment of 4 per cent out of the sum for the collection of which they were responsible. Besides, Zaildars were appointed to assist the Lambardars in the revenue collection and they were paid 1 per cent of the total demand in their jurisdiction.

The Zaildari system was abolished after the Independence and now only Lambardars are responsible for the revenue collection. Prior to the enforcement of Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the Lambardar was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies were consolidated into land holdings tax, the rate of Lambardar's allowance was fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. In case, the Lambardar is unable to collect the tax, he makes a written petition to the Tahsildar who helps him for its recovery. Besides, the Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation, consolidation fee, and tubewell *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of 1, 2, 1 per cent, respectively. The total number of Lambardars in the district on March 31, 1975 was 1,650.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND LAND RECORDS

The unit of revenue administration is an estate which is usually identical with the village. Each of them is separately assessed to land revenue and has a separate record of rights and register of fiscal and agricultural statistics. All its proprietors are by law jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue and in their dealings with government they are represented by one or more Lambardars. Estates are grouped into *patwar* circles, each of which is under the charge of a Patwari. About 10 to 20 of these circles form the charge of a Kanungo whose duty is to supervise the work of Patwaris.

The district has been sub-divided into tahsils, kanungo circles and *patwar* circles as follows:

Tahsils	Number of Kanungo Circles	Number of Patwar Circles
Safidon	1. Safidon	13
	2. Pilukhera	10
	Total :	23
Narwana	1. Uchana	21
	2. Kalayat	20
	3. Narwana	19
	4. Dhamtan Sahib	19
	Total :	79
Jind	1. Julana	15
	2. Jind	18
	3. Kinana	12
	4. Alewah	10
	5. Rajaund	11
	Total :	66
	Grand Total :	168

The following staff in the tahsils attend to the revenue work:—

Tahsil	Number of Tahsildars	Number of Naib-Tahsildars	Number of Office Kanungos	Number of Assistant Office Kanungos	Number of Kanungos	Number of Patwaris	Number of Assistant Patwaris
Jind	1	1	1	1	5	66	—
Narwana	1	1	1	1	4	79	—
Safidon	1	1	1	—	2	23	—
Total :	3	3	3	2	11	168	—

The head of the revenue administration in the district is the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) who is bound to respect and preserve from encroachment every private right in the soil which has been created or confirmed by the state. He must ensure and assist in the measures to prevent the damage to crops from causes which are in any degree controllable by man. He must encourage and assist in every effort made by a right holder for the development of his estate. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) is the Assistant Collector, 1st grade. But as a measure of decentralising the revenue work, the powers of Collectors under certain Acts have been delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officers for their respective sub-divisions.

The Tahsildar is in charge of the tahsil for revenue work including revenue judicial work. He has to control the *patwar* and *Kanungo* agency, to collect revenue punctually, to point out promptly to the Collector any failure of crops or seasonal calamity which renders suspension or remission necessary and to carry out within his own sphere other duties connected with land revenue administration. He is a touring officer and his tours afford him ample opportunities to deal, on the spot, with partition cases and other matters connected with appointment of Lambardars, lapses of land revenue assignments, etc.

The Patwari is inheritance from the village system of old days. He is appointed for a circle consisting of one or more villages. Besides the proper maintenance of records, the Patwari is required to report to the Tahsildar any calamity affecting land, crops, cattle or the agricultural classes, and to bring to his notice alluvial and diluvial action of rivers, encroachments on government lands, the death of revenue assignees and pensioners, progress of work made under the agricultural loans and similar laws and the emigration or immigration of cultivators. He undertakes surveys and field inspections, helps in other government activities like distribution of relief, prepares the *bachh* (distribution of revenue over holdings) papers showing the demand due from each landowner to the village *jama* (land revenue demand). When revenue collections are in progress, he must furnish all information that may be required to facilitate the collections. He himself is not permitted to take any part in the collection of the revenue except when any Lambardar refuses to accept the *dhal bachh* (total demand from each landowner) and no immediate alternative arrangement can be made.

The patwari is under the immediate supervision of a circle supervisor known as Kanungo. The Kanungo is responsible for

the conduct and work of Patwaris. He constantly moves about his circle, supervising the work of Patwaris, except in the month of September when he stays at tahsil headquarters to check jamabandis received from Patwaris.

The office Kanungo is the Tahsildar's revenue clerk. His chief work is the maintenance of the statistical revenue records. He has also the charge of the forms and stationery required by Patwaris, keeps the account of mutation fee, records the rainfall and maintains the register of assignees of land revenue and other miscellaneous revenue registers. He is the custodian of all the records received from the Patwaris. A well ordered Kanungo's office is an important factor in the revenue management of a tahsil.

At district headquarters, there is a District or Sadar Kanungo assisted by a Naib Sadar Kanungo. The Sadar Kanungo is responsible for the efficiency of Kanungos and should be in camp inspecting their work for at least 15 days in every month from October to April. He is the keeper of all records received from Kanungos and Patwaris. He maintains with the help of his assistant, copies of the prescribed statistical registers for each assessment circle, tahsil and the whole district. The responsibility of Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars for the inspection and correctness of the work of Kanungos and Patwaris is, however, not affected by the duties of the Sadar Kanungo.

LAND REVENUE AND SPECIAL CESSES

Land Holdings Tax

The Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973 was enforced in 1973 and thereafter the collection of land revenue, surcharge, special charge, cess on commercial crops, additional surcharge and local rate was stopped and only land holdings tax was collected. The collection of these levies during 1966-67 to 1974-75 are given in Table XI of Appendix.

Special Cesses

The following cesses are imposed on the land owners:

Village Officers' Cess.—In Jind and Safidon tahsils, Lambardars were allowed *pachotra* or 5 per cent on the revenue collected. In Narwana tahsil *abwab* equal to one fifth of the state share was

levied for the collection of revenue and out of this drawback in the form of *panchai* and *inams* was allowed to headmen. Besides, a *patwar* cess was levied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the state share. In the regular settlement of 1903, the *Lambardari* cess and *Zaildari* cess at the rate of 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively were levied. Later the *patwar* cess was abolished and only 5 per cent of the land revenue demand was charged for *Lambardars* and 1 per cent for *Zaildars*.

After Independence, the *Zaildari* system was abolished and only *pachotra*, 5 per cent of revenue demand was charged for *Lambardars*. After the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the rate of *Lambardar's* allowance had been fixed at 1 per cent of the land holdings tax.

Local Rate.—It has grown from small beginnings. In *Narwana* tahsil road cess, postal cess, hospital cess and school cess were levied at 1 per cent each of the land revenue. In *Jind* and *Safidon* tahsils, a *malba* cess at the rate varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent of land revenue was levied.

These cesses were later consolidated into local rate and local rate was enhanced subsequently a number of times and in 1954 it was raised to 50 per cent of the land revenue. With the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, it was decided that during the period the land holdings tax is levied the land shall not be liable to the payment of local rate.

Water rates.—Water rates (occupier rates) are levied on the area irrigated during each crop. The rates were revised a number of times and the last revision was made from rabi 1948. The rates were slightly reduced on wheat and gram crops in 1953-54. The income from this during 1967 to 1975 was as follows:—

Year ending rabi	Amount (Rs.)
1967	29,71,876
1968	37,57,837
1969	35,38,759
1970	42,43,236
1971	43,28,761
1972	42,40,973
1973	51,84,963
1974	58,24,222
1975	49,54,144

Betterment Charges.—Betterment charges are levied under the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1952. This is levied on the areas served by irrigation projects covered under the Act. The levy is to cover the cost of unproductive portion of these irrigation projects. The income from this levy during the period from 1967 to 1975 was as under:—

Year ending rabi	Amount (Rs.)
1967	19,52,200
1968	22,65,240
1969	17,83,210
1970	21,74,890
1971	23,13,354
1972	24,84,581
1973	26,87,954
1974	24,58,913
1975	22,46,271

LAND REFORMS

In most of the villages in the erstwhile Jind State of which the present Jind and Safidon tahsils were a part, the land-holders had been classified as proprietors (*malikan* or *biswadaran*). In some villages, the cultivators had hereditary cultivating rights, and were called *muzarian-i-maurusi*. They were not deemed to have any proprietary rights, but had to pay a fixed rent in cash or grain as *malikana* to the owner. The owner had his further advantage, that he obtained possession of the land of his hereditary cultivator in the event of his death without male issue or next-of kin within three generations, or if he absconded and had the right to cut trees on his holding for his dwelling house or for agricultural implements, but not for sale. In the villages belonging to the Sardars, who held the position of *biswadars*, the tenants (*muzarian-i-ghairmaurusi*) had no hereditary cultivating rights, and they cultivated at the will of the owners, who could eject them whenever they chose, after a harvest, unless they were admitted to the *maurusi*¹.

In the Patiala State, of which Narwana tahsil formed a part, no formal enquiry into the right of the tenants was made before the commencement of the first regular settlement. But prior to the first summary settlement of 1861-62 the agricultural population

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, pp. 314-15.

of the State was mainly composed of cultivating communities with whose members were associated persons who had not in popular estimation any claims to proprietary rights, yet cultivated the lands in their occupation on almost the same terms as the recognised proprietors who belonged to the village community and had done so for long periods. Moreover, in many cases these occupiers had been the first to break up the land in their possession and reclaim the waste (*multor*). They had also been accustomed to pay a share of the produce of their lands direct to the State or else to pay rent at revenue rates. Such tenants were not considered liable to ejectment, although prior to 1858, no distinction between occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will was avowedly made, and it was not until 1867 that the word *maurusi* became current in the State. In that year an order was issued that no person cultivating with a proprietor should be deemed a *maurusi* tenant and in 1872, after the passing of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868, it was held by the State authorities that cultivators who had held continuous possession for 30 years should be deemed to be occupancy tenants. But in practice this rule was not observed, and sometimes 25 years' possession was held sufficient to confer occupancy rights. It was at one time intended to introduce the Act of 1868 into the State, and though this was never formally done, the provisions of the Act were referred to and followed in deciding tenancy cases. In the records of the summary settlements of 1875, both proprietors and tenants were promiscuously entered in one column as *asamis*, and as a matter of fact very few tenants cared to assert their claims to occupancy rights, believing that they would never be disturbed to their possession. While on the other hand the landlords never thought of ejecting them as long as they paid their rent which was usually equal to the amount of the revenue, though in *biswadari* villages the rent was a fixed share of the produce, plus a *serina* of one or two *ser* per maund paid as seigniorage, with certain other cesses and menials dues. On the commencement of the first regular settlement referred to above, the landlords in the *pattidari* and *zamindari* villages (especially in those of the latter which were held by *ahlkars* of the State) began to change the fields which had long been in the occupation of the tenants to prevent their being declared *maurusis* of their old holdings, ousting them in most cases without legal process and without regard to the proper time for ejectment. On the other hand, some cultivators who were out of possession since long, took advantage of the weakness of the landowners and forcibly took possession of fields which they had seldom or never cultivated. With a view to preventing these acts of violence, the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 was introduced in the

State, with modifications necessitated by local conditions, with effect from 1901. Accordingly, a tenant who immediately before the commencement of this Act had a right of occupancy in any land under any law or rule having the force of law which previous to the passing of this Act governed the relation between landlord and tenant in the Patiala State was held to have a right of occupancy in that land¹.

No significant change occurred in the system of holdings in the district during the first half of the 20th century. There were mainly occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will. The position changed after Independence when the government decided to introduce land reforms. The landlords feared deprivation of their land which had not been in their possession for years. They began to bring these lands under direct management. They also started partitioning their lands or transferred these in the names of relatives and friends with a view to reducing the areas of their holdings. This resulted in harassment of the tenants. It was to ameliorate the lot of harassed tenants that the government embarked upon the policy of 'land for the tiller' in which the ownership of the land vested with the actual tiller. To give effect to this policy of abolition of intermediaries to improve the condition of tenants, the government enacted various legislations. Since the areas comprising the Jind district were a part of the PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab State Union), the laws enforced in the PEPSU were applicable to the district. The following legislations were applicable in the district:—

1. Pepsu Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1954
2. Pepsu occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954
3. Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955
4. Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955

The East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949, the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957 and Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, were enforced after the merger of PEPSU with Punjab in 1956.

¹. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, pp. 145—47.

Under the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949, the government enforced the utilisation of every inch of available cultivable land for growing more food and other essential crops. A notice to take over the land is served on every land-owner who allows his land to remain uncultivated for 6 or more consecutive harvests and the land thus taken over is leased out to others for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to harijans. Under the provisions of this Act, an area of 246 acres of land was taken over in this district up to March, 1975.

The Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954, declared all the occupancy tenants as the owners of the land.

The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, had been enacted with the objective of providing security to the tenants, their settlement on the land declared surplus, fixing of a ceiling on the total holding of a land-owner, etc. Under the Act, 4,621 standard acres of land was declared surplus by the end of March, 1975, of which 902 standard acres had been allotted to 402 tenants. A surplus area of 2,903 standard acres was available for allotment. The available area will be allotted to the tenants under the scheme for utilisation of surplus area under the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972.

The state government provides financial assistance to those tenants and landless agricultural workers who are resettled on the surplus area for reclamation purposes, and also advances loans for building houses and sinking wells.

The Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Act of 1955 gave statutory recognition to the Bhoodan Movement, the object of which is to receive donations of lands and distribute these among landless persons who are capable of cultivating these personally. No land was received in donation under this Act.

The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972.—The Government of India appointed a Central Land Reform Committee in 1970. The committee submitted a report in 1971, following which guidelines were drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of Chief Ministers' Conference in July, 1972. A policy was evolved for removing economic disparities, by making available additional land and securing its more equitable distribution among landless persons and also for enlarging the scope of employment. This could be done by further reducing the existing permissible area with a land-owner. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, which contained

inter alia provisions relating to ceilings on agricultural land holdings, were in force in different parts of Haryana including the Jind district. The flaws in these Acts, which came to notice during their implementation called for amendment of their provisions. Experience had also shown that under the existing law, surplus land could not be transferred expeditiously to eligible tenants and landless persons as was intended. The increase in population had increased unemployment and this also called for making more land available to the landless persons as was intended. The breakthrough in agricultural production, development of high-yielding varieties of seed and availability of other inputs like irrigation, fertilizers, etc. provided opportunity to further limit the individual holding. It was, therefore, decided to amalgamate the two Acts, in so far as the ceiling on agricultural land was concerned. A new Act called the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, came into being. This has further reduced the ceiling on land and defined the family, instead of the individual, as a unit for the purpose of assessing the permissible area.

The new Act provides for a permissible ceiling of 7.25 hectares in case of land under assured irrigation, capable of growing at least two crops in a year and 10.9 hectares in case of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least one crop in a year, whereas the ceiling in respect of land of all other types including land under orchards is 21.8 hectares. The crucial date to determine the permissible area of a person or family consisting of husband, wife and their minor children excluding a married minor daughter has been fixed as January 24, 1971. It has been decided to allot the land declared surplus to eligible persons¹ at the rate of 2 hectares of land under assured irrigation or land of equivalent value. This ceiling has been fixed keeping in view the fact that with intensive cultivation and modern agricultural practices it should be possible for the allottee to make a comfortable living with the earning from this area which has been assessed as an economic holding.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The process of bringing together small and fragmented pieces of land into a compact block for better and intensive cultivation is known as the consolidation of holdings. It results into enormous saving of time and resources besides facilitating farm management.

Consolidation operations in the Jind district were started in 1952 and by the end of March, 1975, the consolidation work was

1. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, landless persons, agricultural workers, tenants, ex-service men, tenants liable to ejectment or persons owning land not exceeding two hectares of land under assured irrigation or land of equivalent value, fall under the category of eligible persons.

completed in all villages except 7 villages (Nalvi, Karcla, Hathwala, Maherera and Lajwana Kalan of Jind tahsil and Kalayat and Bata of Narwana tahsil). As a result of consolidation operations, the production of foodgrains has increased.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE, STATE AND CENTRAL

State Sources of Revenue

In addition to the land, there are various other sources from which the state derives its revenue. A brief description of these is given below :

Stamp Duty.—This duty is collected under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Both these Acts were amended a number of times. The Court Fees Act was last amended by the Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1974. The Stamp Duty Act was last amended by the Haryana Act No. 7 of 1967. Both these Acts require the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner), District and Sessions Judge and all the Sub-Judges to ensure that the applications for all suits and other relevant documents are properly stamped according to schedule. The collection of stamp duty under these Acts during 1966-67 to 1974-75 was as follows :—

Year	Judicial (under the Court Fees Act)	Non-Judicial (under the Stamp Act)	Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1966-67	975	1,075	2,000
1967-68	1,550	2,525	4,075
1968-69	1,900	3,070	4,970
1969-70	1,750	2,960	4,710
1970-71	2,088	3,095	5,183
1971-72	2,346	3,125	5,471
1972-73	1,900	3,090	4,990
1973-74	2,235	3,325	5,560
1974-75	2,450	3,600	6,050

Registration fee.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar in the district. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars, respectively.

Appeals from the orders of the Sub-Registrar are heard by the Registrar. The Inspector General of Registration, Haryana at Chandigarh, exercises a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the state and has power to make rules consistent with the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

During 1974-75, the total receipts on account of registration fee for moveable and immoveable properties were to the tune of Rs. 409 thousand.

Excise and Taxation.—For the administration of excise and taxation Acts, the district is under the charge of the District Excise and Taxation Officer, Jind. He is assisted by one Additional Excise and Taxation Officer and 3 Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers. One Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer is posted at Jind, the second at Narwana and the third at Sales Tax Check barrier, Datasinghwala as officer-in-charge of the barrier. The District Excise and Taxation Officer, the Additional Excise and Taxation Officer and two Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers function as assessing authorities under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973. and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. Besides sales tax work, the District Excise and Taxation Officer has to do work under all the other Acts being administered by the department while the Additional Excise and Taxation Officer and the Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers do mainly sales tax work. The District Excise and Taxation Officer is authorised to exercise the powers of an assessing authority in relation to all dealers, without any limit of gross turnover within his territorial jurisdiction, whereas the Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers are authorised to exercise such powers in cases where the gross turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 lakh. The District Excise and Taxation Officer is further assisted by 7 Inspectors on taxation side and 3 Inspectors on excise side.

The District Excise and Taxation Officer functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Headquarters), Haryana, Chandigarh for administrative purpose, whereas the appellate work of the district is attended to by the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Appellate) Rohtak. However, the overall charge is that of the Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh.

On the northern side, the district border is coterminous with the Sangrur and Patiala districts of the Punjab State. With a view

to checking the evasion of sales tax and passengers and goods tax by road, one Sales Tax Check barrier was set up on Narwana-Patiala road at village Datasinghwala. This barrier started functioning on January 1, 1972. It is under the charge of an Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer. This Officer is assisted by 4 Taxation Inspectors, 1 Head Constable, 3 Constables and 5 Taxation Peons. Apart from checking evasion of sales tax, the staff posted at the barrier is also entrusted with the work of checking the vehicles under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952.

The State and Central Acts enforced by the Excise and Taxation Department in the district on the excise side are: (1) The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; (2) The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923; (3) The East Punjab Molasses (Control) Act, 1948; (4) The Opium Act, 1878 (5) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; (6) The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 and (7) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

The Excise revenue collected from various sources such as licence fee, duty, assessed fee, permit fee, etc. during 1966-67 to 1974-75 is shown below:—

Year	Total collection of Excise Revenue
	(Rs.)
(From November, 1966 to March, 1967)	25,42,066
1967-68	30,48,863
1968-69	49,10,619
1969-70	41,78,679
1970-71	48,82,950
1971-72	51,68,105
1972-73	72,20,750
1973-74	76,79,497
1974-75	87,99,495

On the taxation side, the State and Central Acts administered by the department in the district are :

- (1) The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939
- (2) The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940
- (3) The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952
- (4) The Punjab Entertainment (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954
- (5) The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955
- (6) The Punjab Profession, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956
- (7) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
- (8) The Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973

Sales Tax.—It is a tax on the sale or purchase of moveable goods in one form or another. It is levied under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 which replaced the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, since May 3, 1973. It is a major fiscal statute. The policy of the state government in charging this tax is to minimise the burden of this tax on people who cannot pay it easily and to increase it on those who have the capacity to pay. With this end in view, some of the commodities which are generally consumed by the relatively poor sections of people have been exempted from taxation whereas luxury goods which are consumed by the well-to-do people are taxed at a higher rate. Thus motor vehicles, auto-cycles, refrigerators, clocks and watches, iron and steel safes and almirahs, radios and radio-parts, gramophones, tape recorders, imported liquor are some of the items which are taxed at the rate of 10 per cent. The goods other than luxury goods, exempted from the levy of sales tax are enumerated in Schedule 'B' appended to the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973.

The important goods exempted from the tax are electric energy, agricultural implements, fertilizers, vegetables (except when sold in tins, bottles or cartons), fresh fruit, sugar, textiles, and articles ordinarily prepared and sold by *halwais* exclusively. The goods sold to the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), United Nations Technical Assistance Board, Save the Children Fund

Association, United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund, World Health Organisation and those co-operative societies in whose favour a certificate is issued by the Commission constituted under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, are also exempted.

Special treatment has been given in the taxation to a few selected goods.

Sales to government departments against prescribed declaration of all commodities are leviable to tax at the reduced rate of 3 per cent.

The receipts from the sales tax in the district during 1966-67 to 1974-75 are given below :—

Year	Total collections
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	14,48,122
1967-68	22,13,124
1968-69	35,56,572
1969-70	34,73,466
1970-71	37,90,630
1971-72	46,76,320
1972-73	49,51,839
1973-74	49,94,932
1974-75	70,74,111

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 provides for levy of tax on sales made in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. The states have been authorised to administer this Act on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collection of this tax is appropriated by the states. This central fiscal enactment

has given the states a major source of revenue which is increasing day by day. The rate of tax was 3 per cent on inter-state sale to registered dealers or on declared goods to registered or unregistered dealers and 10 per cent on inter-state sale to unregistered dealers. Under Section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the state governments have been empowered to reduce the rate of tax on certain classes of goods, or class of dealers, or traders if it is expedient to do so in the interest of the state.

The collections of revenue under the Central Sales Tax Act from 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as under:—

Year	Amount Collected
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	2,72,097
1967-68	6,12,496
1968-69	16,42,767
1969-70	10,36,716
1970-71	21,53,400
1971-72	29,15,865
1972-73	24,73,001
1973-74	31,66,526
1974-75	47,40,486

Property Tax.—In this district there are 4 rating areas, viz. Jind, Narwana, Safidon and Julana¹, in which property tax is leviable under the Punjab Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1940. This tax is charged at the rate of 10 per cent of the annual rental value of the buildings and lands situated in the rating areas (municipal areas). A surcharge of 50 per cent of tax is also levied from April 1, 1967. The self-occupied residential houses are, however, exempted from the levy of tax to encourage construction activities in the state. Such units are, however, not exempted when used for commercial purposes or a portion of the unit is let out.

¹. Julana was exempted from the levy of the tax with effect from April 1, 1974.

According to section 7 of the Act, the assessment of the property units in the rating areas is to be revised after every 5 years, unless this period is extended or reduced by the state subject to a maximum period of 3 years. Property unit which is assessed at an annual rental value up to Rs. 300 is exempted from the levy of property tax. In case of widows and orphans, the exemption limit is up to the annual rental value of Rs. 600. The revenue collected under the Act during 1966-67 to 1974-75 is shown below :—

Year	Amount Collected
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	1,56,384
1967-68	2,39,112
1968-69	2,47,001
1969-70	4,66,607
1970-71	3,75,910
1971-72	3,74,250
1972-73	4,11,071
1973-74	4,20,356
1974-75	4,39,393

Passengers and Goods Tax.—The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952, came into force on August 1, 1952. The Act provides that a tax shall be levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in transport vehicles for the public in the state. The rate of tax, which was 25 per cent of the fare or freight paid by a passenger, was enhanced to 35 per cent on July 21, 1967, and 40 per cent on October 7, 1969. In 1974-75 it was 50 per cent of the fare and freight. However, in some cases the levy is charged in lump sum.

The collections made under the Act during 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	1,32,845
1967-68	10,93,140
1968-69	15,14,235
1969-70	17,49,643
1970-71	19,53,430
1971-72	20,82,250
1972-73	23,61,917
1973-74	69,95,146
1974-75	97,71,782

Entertainment Duty.—The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, was replaced by the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, on November 4, 1955. The rates of duty have been changing over the years. The rate of tax on the payment of admission to a show, which had been 50 per cent since 1966-67, was raised to 60 per cent from December 12, 1971. The rate was revised to 100 per cent from January 15, 1973.

The collections from the entertainment duty during 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	1,15,345
1967-68	1,37,117
1968-69	3,29,625
1969-70	3,22,257
1970-71	8,03,710
1971-72	5,35,169
1972-73	7,14,290
1973-74	7,80,813
1974-75	10,00,695

Show Tax.—The Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, came into force on May 4, 1954. The show tax was levied on the exhibitors for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema house. The rates of show tax were charged to 10 per cent of the entertainment duty payable from the year 1974.

The collection of tax from 1966-67 to 1974-75 under this Act was as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	2,512
1967-68	8,626
1968-69	32,993
1969-70	36,275
1970-71	38,530
1971-72	32,580
1972-73	31,628
1973-74	40,285
1974-75	83,884

Motor Spirit Tax.—This tax was levied under the Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939. The rate of tax was changed a number of times. In 1970-71, it was 6 paise per litre on petrol and other motor spirit items. However, since July 21, 1967, the stage of levy of tax was shifted from last sale to first sale within the state. This charge minimised the difficulty experienced earlier by traders. Now all such motor spirit dealers who purchase motor spirit from within the State of Haryana have been de-registered as the tax is to be paid by the oil companies, having their depots in the state as they make the 'first sale'. Since there is no depot of any of the oil companies in this district no tax is paid now. The petrol pumps sell the motor spirit in retail after purchasing it from the depot of oil companies situated in Haryana.

Professions Tax.—Every person who carries on trade, either by himself or through an agent or representative, or who follows profession or calling or, who is in employment either wholly or in part, within the state is liable to pay for each financial year (or a part thereof) profession tax under the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation Act, 1956. The maximum limit of the tax was Rs. 250 per annum payable by a person whose income is more than Rs. 25,000 and the minimum is Rs. 120 per annum, payable by a person whose gross income ranges between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,500. However, no tax is charged from the person whose annual income is below Rs. 6,000. The Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers function as the assessing authority under the Act.

The collection of revenue in the district under this Act during 1966-67 to 1974-75 was as shown below :—

Year	Amount collected
	(Rs.)
1966-67 (November, 1966 to March, 1967)	34,296
1967-68	40,289
1968-69	83,415
1969-70	89,021
1970-71	68,960
1971-72	82,695
1972-73	1,00,395
1973-74	89,281
1974-75	1,18,489

CENTRAL SOURCES OF REVENUE

Central Excise Duties.—The central excise is administered by the Central Government. The Jind district comes under the charge of Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Rohtak. There are two Inspectors of Central Excise with their headquarters at Jind and Narwana. As regards food products, the collection of revenue is done by the Superintendent, Central Excise (SRP Self Removal Procedure), Hisar.

The central excise duties are levied on tobacco, khandsari, cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, cotton yarn, synthetic yarn, yarn not elsewhere specified, staple and fibre yarn, woollen yarn, prepared and preserved food, vegetable products, vegetable non-essential oil, oxygen gas, metal containers, asbestos cement pipes, synthetic organic dyes, paints and varnish (zinc oxide), shoddy yarn and sodium silicate. Besides, compound levy is collected on cotton fabric powerlooms.

The collections of central excise duties during 1969-70 to 1974-75 are given below :—

Year	Tobacco	Khandsari	Food Products	PP food	Electric Wires and cables
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1969-70	2,19,270	43,164	—	—	—
1970-71	1,81,367	19,907	49,019	—	—
1971-72	1,20,127	8,580	13,883	—	—
1972-73	61,076	10,660	2,90,860	—	—
1973-74	33,360	15,817	2,64,573	9,08,001	311
1974-75	46,730	13,308	3,03,574	13,51,387	—

Income Tax.—The Indian Income Tax Act of 1922 was replaced by the Income-tax Act of 1961 with effect from April 1, 1962. The collections under this Act from 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67	4,53,371
1967-68	16,77,396
1968-69	15,60,209
1969-70	12,28,599
1970-71	11,56,861
1971-72	13,94,597
1972-73	19,90,673
1973-74	69,089
1974-75	49,89,656

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty Act 1953 (34 of 1953) came into force on October 15, 1953. The duty is leviable on the estate of those dying after this date. Proceedings for this levy have to be initiated within 5 years of the death but no time limit has been fixed for the completion of assessment. The collections under this Act from 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67	1,433
1967-68	1,275
1968-69	812
1969-70	950
1970-71	9,720
1971-72	1,093
1972-73	25,470
1973-74	—
1974-75	26,889

Wealth Tax.—The Wealth Tax Act, 1957, came into force from the assessment year 1957-58. In case of an individual the tax is leviable if the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1 lakh and in the case of Hindu undivided family, if it exceeds Rs. 2 lakh. The collections under this Act from 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67	2,445
1967-68	6,244
1968-69	7,042
1969-70	18,296
1970-71	537
1971-72	13,434
1972-73	41,060
1973-74	50,499
1974-75	52,873

Gift Tax.—The Gift Tax Act, 1958, was enforced on April 1, 1958. It is leviable subject to certain exemptions on all gifts made after April 1, 1957, if the total value of the gift (movable and immovable) exceeds Rs. 10,000. The collections under this Act from 1966-67 to 1974-75 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1966-67	5,063
1967-68	26,231
1968-69	29,089
1969-70	10,090
1970-71	2,03,248
1971-72	19,184
1972-73	31,730
1973-74	53,112
1974-75	25,037

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The cattle theft was the principal crime of the area which was practised mostly by Muslim Rajputs (Ranghars). They had chiefs called *agwas* who took charge of the stolen cattle and kept them for a time by turn. When the owner got a clue, he went to the *agwad*, who restored the cattle for a consideration, called *bhunga*, which was divided between him and the actual thieves.¹

The crime data prior to 1966 when Jind was a sub-division of the Sangrur district (Punjab) are not available. However, the reported cases in Narwana, Kalayat, Julana, Jind and Safidon police stations between 1957 to 1966 and the crime data of the district thereafter showed overall increase mainly due to increase in population, illicit distillation and growing desire to report all disputes to the police. The police also became vigilant in detecting cases under the Excise Act, Opium Act and Arms Act. The serious violent crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, rape and abduction did not have high incidence.

The incidence of crime from 1967 to 1974, given in the table would show that the dacoity and robbery were rare occurrences and only a few stray cases were reported. However, the murder and culpable homicide figures fluctuated depending upon sudden outburst of violence due to land disputes, illicit relations, domestic quarrels and lure of property, etc. Burglary and theft was quite common in the district. However, a large number of theft cases were of minor nature. Offences against local and special laws have been on the increase.

¹. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 244.

Incidence of Crime

Crime	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Murder and culpable homicide	14	23	20	24	14	16	21	18
Dacoity	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2
Robbery	..	..	2	6	3	2	3	7
Burglary and theft	172	216	258	249	206	218	211	271
Cattle theft	17	12	27	16	16	16	19	15
Cheating	13	11	10	4	10	4	8	13
Rioting	..	6	9	23	11	1	5	5
Abduction and Kidnapping	3	5	12	7	3	5	6	2
Sex crimes	5	14	14	12	11	7	11	8
Excise Act	306	300	351	395	476	592	724	660
Arms Act	19	20	24	26	36	66	92	72
Opium Act	58	54	66	76	86	155	151	138
Gambling	44	38	43	62	83	116	112	83

POLICE

Nothing much is known about the police administration in the erstwhile princely state of Jind. A *kotwali* is known to have been established at Jind in the middle of the 19th century. There was a *thana* at Safidon and a *chowki* at Lajwana Kalan (transferred to Zafargarh in 1854). Narwana tahsil which was a part of erstwhile princely state of Patiala had a *thana* at Narwana. The system of watch and ward known as the *thikar* was prevalent. In 1904, there were police stations at Jind, Safidon and Narwana and a police out-post at Zafargarh. There were village chowkidars in almost all villages.

In 1975, the district police was headed by the Superintendent of Police under the Ambala Police range. The Superintendent of Police was assisted by one Deputy Superintendent and two Inspectors.

At village level, chowkidars help the police. The tahsilwise police stations and police posts are given below :—

Tahsil	Number and Names of Police Stations	Number and Names of Police Posts
Jind	3 Jind, Julana, Rajaund	1 Jind City
Safidon	1 Safidon	2 Safidon City, Pāu Khara
Narwana	3 Narwana, Kalayat Uchana	2 Narwana City, Kalayat Mandi
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 5

The strength of the police force during 1975 is given below :—

Superintendent of Police	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1
Inspectors	2
Assistant District Attorney	1
Sub-Inspectors	14
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	23
Head Constables	63
Constables	360

The civil police is detailed for duty at the police stations/police posts. Each police station is under the charge of a police officer known as Station House Officer assisted by one or more officer, a head constable and constables depending upon the load of work. The Station House Officer maintains law and order and investigates offences occurring within his jurisdiction. The village chowkidar is responsible for reporting crimes in his village. The district armed reserves are kept in the police lines, Jind, for utilising during emergency that may arise in connection with the maintenance of law and order. However, Haryana Armed Police contingents are

deployed for the protection of vulnerable points in district. The railway police in the district functions under the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police and Traffic, Ambala Cantt. and is entrusted with the duty of preventing crimes on the railway lines and railway stations. There is one railway police station at Jind and a railway police outpost at Narwana. Radio wireless sets have been provided at all the police stations.

Home Guards.—Home Guards, known as voluntary force was first organised in the district in 1960 to meet eventualities of law and order, civil defence, fire, natural disasters and internal security. The overall charge of the Home Guards in the district is with the District Commandant, Jind. In 1974-75, there were 20 urban and 6 rural companies in the district.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Sub-Jail, Jind.—It was converted from a police lock-up into a sub-jail in 1967. It is situated in the north of the town in an old fort. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) acts as a part-time Superintendent. The authorised accommodation of the sub-jail is for 50 under-trials. This sub-jail is meant mainly for keeping under-trials in judicial custody till their cases are decided. After conviction, the prisoners are transferred to the Central Jail, Ambala. The juvenile delinquents are transferred to Borstal Jail, Hisar.

Sub-Jail, Narwana.—The sub-jail is situated in the tahsil compound. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) acts as part-time Superintendent of this jail.

JUSTICE

Under the old system of administration in the erstwhile princely state of Jind, the Tahsildar exercised some judicial functions. There were no written regulations, though in religious matters, the State Pandita or Dharm-Shastri was consulted. In 1837, the *Nizam* of Jind was constituted and *Nazim* was civil, criminal and revenue judicial officer of *Nizam*. The appeals from the *Nazim* lay to Adalat (Superior court) in criminal, to Munsiff in civil and to the Diwan in the revenue cases. In 1875, *Ijlas-i-Khas* or royal tribunal was established in which all important cases were heard and determined.¹

In Narwana tahsil which was part of erstwhile princely state of Patiala, the judicial work was in the hands of the Thanedar.

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 305.

Claims and offences of whatever nature were disposed of after verbal enquiry. The people acquiesced in the decisions and seldom appealed to the Diwan or Wazir. There was no regular law in force, the customs and usages of the country were followed in deciding the cases and these had the force of law. Later in the mid of 19th century Maharaja Narinder Singh divided his State into districts and placed each district under the charge of a Naib-Adalat later replaced by *Nazim*. Narwana was constituted into a tahsil of Karmgarh *Nizamat* and was placed under a Tahsildar who was given criminal and judicial powers under the over all charge of *Nazim*.¹

In the beginning of the 20th century, the Tahsildar, the Naib-*Nazim*, the *Nazim* and higher courts formed the ladder of judicial administration in Jind (including Safidon) and Narwana tahsils.

After the Independence, the District Magistrate and other executive officers continued to function as judicial offices till the Punjab Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1964 was enforced in 1964. On adoption of this Act, the judicial magistrates came under the direct control of High Court and District and Sessions Judge. The judicial officers below the rank of District and Sessions Judge who exercised only civil powers before the separation of judiciary from executive were empowered with both civil and criminal powers. The Magistrates exercising criminal powers who were earlier under the control of Deputy Commissioner (District Magistrate) were also placed under District and Sessions Judge and the Executive Magistrates were only left with magisterial powers for security measures to maintain law and order.

Civil and Criminal courts.—In 1974-75, the overall control of the civil and criminal justice in the district was with the District and Sessions Judge, Rohtak. He was assisted by an Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jind. At the district headquarters, there was a Senior Sub-Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate and a Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate. Besides, there was a Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate at Narwana.

After the passing of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, some of the functions of the civil, criminal and revenue courts were made over to the panchayats. If cases lie in the exclusive jurisdiction of panchayats, their cognizance by other courts is barred. The Chief Judicial Magistrate can revise their decisions and he can delegate these powers to other judicial officers.

¹ *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, pp. 141. and 173-74.

Revenue Courts.—The Collector is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district and an appeal or revision against his orders lies to the Divisional Commissioner and against orders of Divisional commissioner an appeal lies to the Financial Commissioner. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are Assistant Collectors 2nd grade but in partition cases the Tahsildar assumes the powers of Assistant Collector, 1st Grade. The General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) are Assistant Collectors, 1st Grade but the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) have been delegated the powers of Collectors under certain Acts.

Bar Association.

The bar associations at Jind and Narwana were founded in 1938 and 1934 respectively. In 1975, the strength of Bar Association, Jind, was 95 and that of Narwana was 50. These associations provide the practising advocates with a forum to improve their working conditions and to safeguard their interests.



CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up, staff, duties and functions of the departments not mentioned in other chapters, are briefly given here.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The three wings of the Public Works Department located in the district are: (i) Public Health (ii) Buildings and Roads and (iii) Irrigation.

Public Health

Public Health Division, Jind.—This division, which has been functioning since April 3, 1970, is headed by an Executive Engineer and functions under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Karnal. The overall control at state level is vested with the Chief Engineer, Haryana, P.W.D. (Public Health), Chandigarh. The Executive Engineer is assisted by four Sub-Divisional Engineers.

This division undertakes the execution of public works relating to water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation in rural and urban areas. It provided water supply and sewerage to Jind and Narwana and water supply to Safidon, Julana and Uchana towns. The rural water supply scheme was completed in 32 villages.

Buildings and Roads

The P.W.D. (B&R) is represented by two circles, one located at Jind and the other at Ambala. The Jind circle has two divisions in the district, one each at Jind and Narwana, which are further divided into 11 sub-divisions. A part of the district falls in the jurisdiction of Kaithal division of Ambala circle. The circle, division and sub-division are headed by Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officer, respectively. The Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of government buildings and roads. Besides an electrical sub-division, a mechanical sub-division and a horticulture sub-division are located at Jind and look after the electric installations in the government buildings, maintenance and upkeep of the machinery of the department and horticulture works of the district respectively.

Irrigation

A brief description of the various offices of the Irrigation Department operating in the district is given below :

Jind Division, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, Jind.—This division was opened on July 26, 1971 with headquarters at Jind for better control of the channels of Jind district as well as for providing better facilities to the cultivators of this area. It has three sub-divisions, viz. Safidon Sub-Division at Safidon, Jind Sub-Division at Jind and Julana Sub-Division at Julana, each under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. An Executive Engineer holds the charge of this division under the control of Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, West Circle, Rohtak.

Most of the channels of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal system in Jind district fall under the charge of this division and a very small portion of Butana Branch falls under jurisdiction of Rohtak Division. A part of Karnal, Rohtak, Sonapat and Hisar districts is also served by this division. It is concerned with the Irrigation works relating to Hansi Branch R.D. 0 to 2,38,326 and its off-takes except tail channels beyond R.D. 2,38,000, Butana branch R.D. 0-17,492 and Sunder Sub-Branch R.D. 0-1,21,361 and its off-takes except channels below R.D. 1,21,361.

This Division looks after the running and maintenance of 355.4 km of channels in Jind district. The total culturable commanded area/gross area getting irrigation in Jind district under this Division is 2,41,599/2,74,416 acres.

Narwana Division, Narwana.—The Executive Engineer, Narwana division, holds the charge of this division at Narwana under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Ambala Bhakra Canals Circle, Chandigarh. This division is sub-divided into 4 sub-divisions, viz. Shudkan Sub-Division at Narwana, Narwana Sub-Division at Narwana, Mundri Sub-Division at Mundri and Jakhauli Sub-Division at Kaithal.

Narwana division was created in 1948. At that time there were two sub-divisions, one at Kharal and other at Jind. But later two more sub-divisions for the Bhakra Nangal Project were opened in 1952, which were converted into running canal sub-divisions with the commencement of Bhakra canal in 1954. In 1956, Jind Sub-division which was dealing with the irrigation of Hansi Branch, Sunder Sub-Branch and Butana Sub-Branch was transferred to

Hisar division and Mundri Sub-Division of Hisar division was included in this division for proper regulation of Sirsa Branch. The area of this division is fed by Narwana Branch of Bhakra Nangal Canal system and Sirsa Branch of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal system.

This division looks after the running and maintenance of 567.32 kilometers of channels in the Jind district. The total culturable commanded area getting irrigation in the Jind district under this division is 3,24,040 acres. Besides, ■ villages comprising 12,896 acres area fall under the charge of Pehowa Division, Kaithal of Ambala Bhakra Canal Circle, Chandigarh.

Hisar Bhakra Canal Circle No. 1, Hisar.—A part of the area forming the Jind district is being served from the channels of three divisions, viz. Hisar Division, Hisar, Fatehabad Division, Hisar and Tohana Division, Tohana, of Hisar Bhakra Canal Circle No. 1, Hisar. These channels have a length of 93 km. and cover 47,112/40,919 acres gross area/culturable commanded area.

Karnal Division, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, Karnal.—A part of the areas forming the Jind district is also being served from channels of Karnal Division of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, East Circle, Delhi. Channels of Karnal Division cover 38,752 acres of gross area and 35,531 acres of commanded culturable area.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (General Line) and the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Milk Supply) with headquarters at Jind. They function under the supervision of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hisar and under the overall administrative control of the Registrar Co-operative Societies, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Assistant Registrar (General Line) is assisted by ■ Inspectors under the designation of Extension Officers and three Inspectors, viz. Inspector (Marketing), Inspector (Farming) and Inspector (Labour and Construction). The Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hisar, is responsible for the development of industrial co-operatives. The Assistant Registrar (Milk Supply) supervises the work of milk supply societies and advances loans to these societies for purchase of buffaloes and makes arrangements for collection of milk and its supply to Milk Plant, Jind. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (General Line) is responsible

for the healthy growth and development of the co-operative movement in the district. The co-operative movement has grown over the years and it now embraces a number of activities like agriculture, industries, marketing, consumer stores, labour and construction, irrigation, house building, poultry, milk supply, transport and banking. The department arranges credit requirement, agricultural requisites, marketing, consumer goods and other needs of the societies. The number and membership of societies in the district in 1974-75 is given below :—

Description	Number	Membership
Central Bank	1	695
Agricultural Credit	377	58,951
Non-Agricultural Credit	5	183
Land Development Banks	3	8,468
Marketing	6	2,535
Milk Supply	133	8,552
Consumer	7	2,123
Housing		221
Farming	32	653
Labour and Construction	37	2,199
Transport	2	39
Industrial	178	2,347
District Cooperative Union	1	156
Other Agricultural	76	2,138
Irrigation	1	12
Total:	864	89,272

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

This department is represented at the district level by the District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

who is assisted by three Tahsil Welfare Officers, one in each tahsil. The administrative control at the state level is vested with the Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The main functions of the District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes include creating public opinion against untouchability and to adopt measures for the welfare and uplift of the Scheduled Castes, *Vimukta Jatis* and other Backward Classes. He also guards the interests of these classes against their victimisation, untouchability and ejection.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The district treasury is under the control of a Treasury Officer, assisted by two Assistant Treasury Officers (one each for the sub-treasuries at Narwana and Safidon). The treasuries receive central and state revenues including sale of stamps and disburse the state and central payments and maintain accounts thereof. The cash transactions of district treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of Patiala at Jind, Narwana and Safidon.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Public Relations Officer who is assisted by two Field Publicity Assistants, a drama party, a *bhajan* party and a mobile cinema unit. Two radio mechanics (one each at Jind and Narwana) attend to repair work of radios allotted to panchayats and schools. He maintains all information centre at the district headquarters. The administrative control of this office is with the Director of Public Relations, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The District Public Relations Officer maintains constant liaison with the press and the public in general for putting across the government point of view. He organises a publicity drive through meetings, cinema shows, drama performances and personal contacts. The object is to inform and educate the people about various programmes and policies formulated by the government. He also keeps the government informed of public reactions to its plans and policies and conveys public grievances to the district and state authorities. He handles the distribution of government publicity literature and press publicity for the coverage and publication of government news. He is in-charge of the Community Listening Scheme under which radio sets have been allotted to panchayats and schools.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Food and Supplies Controller, who is assisted by one District Food and Supplies Officer, 4 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 18 Inspectors and 27 Sub-Inspectors. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana. He is responsible for the procurement of foodgrains and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities through fair price shops. These activities are regulated through various control/licensing orders issued by the Food and Supplies Department mainly under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

In 1975, there were 286 fair price shops (29 urban and 257 rural) in the district. The fair price shops distribute sugar, wheat, wheat flour, *suji*, *maida* and rice to the consumers against distribution cards at the rates fixed by the government.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Economic and Statistical Organisation under the administrative control of the Planning Department Haryana, is represented in the district by the District Statistical Officer. He co-ordinates the statistical activities of different departments at the district level. He collects, compiles, analyses and maintains statistics relating to various socio-economic aspects of the district. He also checks and scrutinizes the periodical progress reports prepared by the Block Development and Panchayat Officers and by various other district officers. He prepares District Statistical Abstract and Municipal Year Book. He conducts various socio-economic surveys, maintains record about the arrival of essential commodities, checks season and crop reports and conducts annual census of government employees.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HISTORY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The first step towards the establishment of local government in the Jind district was the constitution of municipality at Jind in 1936. In 1938, a municipality was also constituted at Safidon. These were the only two municipalities in the erstwhile state of Jind. A small town committee was constituted at Narwana in 1945 by the princely state of Patiala. After the formation of Patiala and East Punjab State Union in 1948, small town committees were constituted at Julana and Uchana in 1949. Later in 1955, the small town committees were converted into municipalities. With the enforcement of Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the municipal committee of Jind and Narwana were superseded and municipalities of Safidon, Uchana and Julana were converted into Notified Areas.

Octroi is the main source of income. The other sources of income include tax on houses and lands, tax on animals and vehicles, water rate, *tehbazari*, etc.

A detailed account of each municipality in the district is given below :—

Jind Municipality

The municipality of Jind was first constituted in 1936 with the Nazim, Jind, as its *ex-officio* President and the Tahsildar as *ex-officio* Secretary. The municipal committee was superseded by the government under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973. Since then, its affairs are being looked after by an official administrator. The municipality covered an area of 10.36 square kilometres and served a population of 38,161 as per 1971 Census against 24,216 in 1961.

The piped water-supply system, installed in 1961, supplies water to the town. There were five tube-wells working under this scheme. In 1975, there were 1,924 private connections and 45 public stand posts.

The town used to have kerosene lamps for street lighting before 1956, when kerosene lamps were replaced by electric lights. By 1975, 296 electric bulbs and 265 fluorescent tubes were provided to the various parts of the town.

The conservancy and public health is under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector. The municipality has employed 5 sanitary jamadars, one *droga* (sànitation), 1 vaccinator and 107 sweepers. The night soil is removed by private sweepers. Two tractors, 5 trolleys and 100 wheel-barrows are maintained by the municipality for the removal of rubbish from the town to compost depots. The town is provided with public urinals and latrines.

It maintains a fire fighting unit with a staff of 1 Fire Station Sub-Officer, 1 Leading Fireman, 2 drivers and 7 Firemen.

The municipality runs a library-cum-reading room situated near the district courts. In 1975, it had 3,640 books.

The municipality has drawn up several plans for beautification of the town. The Bhuteshwar tank near Nehru Stadium has been beautified with coloured lights and Jainti Devi Park and Nehru Park have also been modernised.

The main sources of municipal income are octroi, tax on houses and lands, tax on animals and vehicles, water rate, *tehbazari*, conservancy rate and other miscellaneous taxes. The income and expenditure of the municipality from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	14,96,961	18,15,960
1973-74	16,34,358	16,59,211
1974-75	20,34,554	19,09,406

Narwana Municipality

A small town committee was constituted at Narwana in 1945. It was raised to the status of a class II municipality in 1955. With the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the elected

committee was superseded and thereafter the affairs of the municipality are looked after by an official administrator. The area of the municipality is about 6 square kilometres. In 1971, it served a population of 21,319 as against 14,037 in 1961.

The town experienced a great scarcity of drinking water and the inhabitants used to get their supplies from *pucka* wells/ponds. The piped water-supply was made available in 1965. In 1974-75, there were 1,700 piped water connections and 48 public stand posts. The town is provided with surface drains. In 1972, underground sewerage was laid in a part of the town and was in progress in the remaining portion.

Before 1965, the town used to have kerosene and gas lamps when these were replaced by electric points. In 1974-75, there were 139 fluorescent tubes and 400 bulbs for street lighting.

The municipality maintains two parks attached to the municipal office and water works. During 1974-75, it took over the maintenance of Sir Chhotu Ram park.

The conservancy and public health are looked after by one Sanitary Inspector, one vaccinator, two tractor drivers, two Sanitary Mates, two cartmen, one assistant pump driver, two sewer men and 68 *safai karamcharis*. The municipality maintains two tractors with trolleys, two carts and 50 wheel-barrow for removing the night-soil to filth depots from where it is taken to the compost grounds by means of tractor trolleys. The sullage water is pumped out through electric motor and is sold for irrigation.

The municipality runs a library-cum-reading room. It is stocked with 5,000 books.

It derives income from various sources, i.e. octroi, house tax, water rate, rent and *tehbazari*. The income and expenditure of the committee from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	8,62,926	8,11,522
1973-74	13,67,787	10,73,898
1974-75	9,22,151	13,23,821

Notified Area, Julana

Julana Mandi was declared a small town committee in 1949. Initially Tahsildar, Jind, managed the affairs of the small town committee. It was raised to the status of class III municipality in 1955. With the passing of the Haryana Municipal Committee Act, 1973, it was converted into a Notified Area under an official administrator. It covered an area of 1.22 square kilometres and in 1971 served a population of 6,890 as against 5,155 in 1961.

The ground water of the town is brackish, hence the canal water is used for piped water-supply which was commissioned in 1970.

Prior to the introduction of electric street lighting in the town, 4 petromax lamps and four kerosene lamps were used for street lighting in the town and these were replaced by electric points in 1959. In 1974-75, 168 electric bulbs and 50 fluorescent tubes were provided in the town.

For sanitation purposes, the Notified Area has employed one Sanitary Sub-Inspector, one vaccinator, 13 full time sweepers and 5 part-time sweepers. To carry refuse, etc. to municipal dumps, 10 wheel-barrows have been provided to the sweepers. The night-soil of the town is removed by private sweepers to the filth depots. From there, it is carried away by carts.

The Notified Area derives income mainly from octroi, tax on lands and houses, *tehbazari*, water rate and fees. The income and expenditure of the Area from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	5,45,865	5,90,602
1973-74	4,17,364	3,70,311
1974-75	3,64,860	3,81,215

Notified Area, Safidon

A municipality was constituted at Safidon in 1938. With the passing of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, it was converted into a Notified Area. It covered an area of 4 square kilometres and served a population of 12,012 in 1971 as against 9,229 in 1961.

The piped water-supply was made available to the town in 1973 and by 1975 about two-third of the town was covered and there were 383 private connections and 1 public stand posts. The streets are well-paved and provided with surface drains. Prior to 1958, kerosene lamps were provided for street lighting when electric points were provided. In 1975, there were 305 bulbs and 50 fluorescent tubes for street lighting. The Notified Area is running a small library and maintains a park. The conservancy and public health is looked after by a Sanitary Inspector, a vaccinator, two *Jamadars* and 35 sweepers. Night-soil is removed in wheel barrows and a tractor trolley.

The main sources of income include octroi, house tax, tax on animals and vehicles, *tehbazari*, licence fee, etc. The income and expenditure from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	3,94,678	4,19,215
1973-74	7,59,172	4,18,497
1974-75	9,22,901	7,78,216

Notified Area, Uchana

Uchana was constituted as a small town committee in 1949 with Tahsildar, Narwana as its President. In 1955, it was raised to the status of class II municipality. In 1973, it was converted into a Notified Area with the passing of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973. It covered an area of 0.37 square kilometre and served a population of 6,329 in 1971 against 4,387 in 1961.

The piped water supply was made available to the town in 1974-75 and in 1975, there were 15 stand posts and 225 private connections. In 1956, electric street light was supplied to the town and there were 86 bulbs and 39 fluorescent tubes in 1975.

The conservancy and public health was looked after by a Sanitary Inspector, a *jamadar* and 15 sweepers.

The main sources of income include octroi, tax on houses and lands, *tehbazari*, tax on animals and vehicles, water rate, etc. The income and expenditure from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	5,53,901	5,44,521
1973-74	4,66,018	4,80,647
1974-75	3,90,366	3,38,277

TOWN PLANNING

The town planning in the Jind district is looked after by a Divisional Town Planner, Jind. The department of town planning provides technical assistance to Local Bodies and Improvement Trusts for town planning and prevents unplanned and haphazard growth of towns. An interim master plan for Jind and Narwana was framed. An Improvement Trust to accelerate the development of Jind was established in 1970 under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

Two mandi townships were established at Narwana and Kalayat. An urban estate was established at Jind between Gohana road and Safidon road.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati Raj is in reality the people's *raj* in which the people have an important role to play. The basic objective of Panchayati Raj is to make rural people self-reliant, co-operative and responsible.

The panchayat is an age-old traditional institution which governed life in villages. The panchayat system saw many vicissitudes during the Muslim, British and the princely rule but it managed to sustain the spirit of traditional practice of co-operative and democratic endeavour in the life of the village.

After Independence, the panchayats were revived. The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, with its subsequent amendments and the Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 are the legal basis for rural local government popularly called Panchayati Raj. Under the Acts, the Panchayati Raj was a three-tier edifice, having panchayats at village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zila Parishad at district level. The Zila Parishad was abolished in 1973 leaving the structure with two tiers.

Panchayats.—In 1975, there were 331 panchayats in Jind district. The total membership in these panchayats was 2,295 which included 414 Harijans and 331 women. The number of *panches* per panchayat is not to be less than 5 and more than 9, the exact number depending on the population of the *sabha* area. The women and Harijans are to have fair representation in the panchayat and if for any reason, one Scheduled Caste *panch* and one woman *panch* are not elected, the deficiency is made good by co-option or nomination.

Income.—The panchayats are authorised to levy taxes, duties and fees. Apart from miscellaneous items, the main sources of income are grants from government, income from shamlat land, voluntary contributions, 3 per cent of the land holdings tax of the panchayat area, fees and fines.

Judicial functions.—Panchayats have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, trespasses, encroachment on public property, public nuisance, etc., and are also empowered to impose fines. The panchayats have also been given powers for trying civil, and revenue judicial cases within certain pecuniary limits. In respect of these cases, they are under the control of the District and Sessions Judge and the Collector respectively.

Public Utility Work.—The functions of the panchayats cover all important matters relating to municipal and development works in villages and also encouragement of industries and agriculture for improving the economic condition of the community.

The judicial work—civil and criminal, development and public utility work done by panchayats and the income of panchayats in the district are given in Tables XII, XIII, XIV and XV of Appendix.

Panchayat Samitis

The Panchayat Samiti is the most important structure in Panchayati Raj. Each development block has a Panchayat Samiti which consists of 19 primary members, 16 members elected by *panches* and *sarpanches*, 2 members elected by co-operative societies, and 1 member elected by market committees. Every M.L.A. representing the constituency of which the block forms a part, is an associate member. Two women members and four members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise are co-opted to the Panchayat Samiti. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) concerned is the *ex-officio* member of the Samiti. The *ex-officio* and associate members do not have the right to vote. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer works as the *ex-officio* executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years.

Most of the rural development works are assigned to Panchayat Samitis. The government assigns to a Panchayat

Samiti every year a portion of the land holdings tax realised within the area of the Panchayat Samiti. In addition, the Panchayat Samitis have been authorised to impose taxes with prior permission of the government. The government also provides funds to the Panchayat Samitis whenever they transfer any subject to its control. A portion out of the cattle fair income is also transferred to Panchayat Samitis for the promotion of health and improvement of breeds.



CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before the middle of the nineteenth century, only the indigenous system of education existed in the Jind district. The indigenous schools were of different types, e.g. *pathshalas*, *dharamshalas*, *chatshalas* and *maktabs*. Special religious instruction was given in *pathshalas* and *dharamshalas* where pupils were mainly Brahmin boys. In *chatshalas*, *padhas* (teachers) taught Mahājan boys to read and write *lande* and to learn accounting. The *maktabs* were the Persian or Arabic schools and were of two kinds, the one where only the Koran was learnt and the other where Arabic was taught. The methods in these indigenous schools were crude and pupils were subjected to monotonous repetitive oral drill and loud recitation for hours.

No serious efforts were made by the princely State authorities till the close of 19th century when a few upper primary and vernacular middle schools were opened at Jind, Safidon and Narwana. These schools were later remodelled on Punjab educational system but there was hardly any progress. In the thirties of the present century some *pathshalas* for teaching of Sanskrit were also established. However, no worthwhile attention was paid to education and in 1950-51, there were just 7 high schools, 14 middle schools and 64 primary schools. Before Independence, education of girls remained neglected and was also looked upon with disfavour. Whatever little, the girls were taught was confined to religious instruction. In 1950-51, there was only one high school for girls at Jind and 3 primary schools for girls, 2 at Jind and 1 at Narwana. Things started changing thereafter and more attention was paid to education and in 1955-56, there were 11 high schools (10 boys and 1 girls), 23 middle schools (20 boys and 3 girls) and 191 primary schools (179 boys and 12 girls). However, there was no college in the district. The first college in the district was opened at Jind in 1960 and another at Narwana in 1966-67. In 1966-67, on the formation of Haryana, there were 2 colleges, 26 high schools, 42 middle schools and 206 primary schools in the district. The progress of education was faster after the formation of Haryana and in 1974-75, there were 5 colleges, 73 high/higher secondary schools, 52 middle schools and

300 primary schools. Of these, 4 high/higher secondary, 3 middle and 42 primary schools were for girls. The girls were also allowed in boys schools.

EDUCATIONAL SET-UP.

Prior to the re-organisation of the educational set-up in 1963, there were separate administrative agencies for boys and girls schools in the district. The boys schools up to middle standard were controlled by the District Inspector of schools and the girls middle schools by the District Inspectress of schools, stationed at Sangrur. They were assisted by the Assistant District Inspector/Inspectress for supervision and control of the primary schools. The high and higher secondary schools for boys and girls were controlled by the Divisional Inspector of schools and the Divisional Inspectress of schools. According to the reorganised set up which came into force on May 8, 1963, the District Education Officer, was made responsible for the administration of all kinds of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools for boys and girls. In 1974-75, the District Education Officer, Jind, was assisted by one Deputy Education Officer (if the District Education Officer is a male, the Deputy District Education Officer has to be a female), 2 Sub-Divisional Education Officers, 7 Block Education Officers, 1 Assistant Education Officer for physical education and 1 Assistant counsellor for vocational guidance.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-primary Schools

After 1966, the government took initiative to provide education to the little children at the pre-primary stage. A pre-primary school is run at Narwana by the government. In rural areas, the Central Social Welfare Board and Community Development Department run 18 *balwadis* which look after the young children.

There are two voluntary institutions, namely, Happy Nursery school at Jind and Bal Bhawan at Safidon. They provide recreational, educational and developmental facilities to the children through modern methods, i.e. play-way, learning by doing and Montessory method. Both these institutions were aided financially by the government from 1971-72 to 1973-74.

Primary and Middle Schools.—The course of primary education covering a period of five years was made compulsory on April 1,

1961. Starting with age-group 6-7 in 1961, it was extended to one higher class each subsequent year so that by 1965 the age-group 10-11 could be covered. Primary schools are co-educational and teachers are provided at the pupil-teacher ratio of 40:1. Single teacher schools are very few and function only in villages and habitations with a small population because in such schools the total number of students in all the classes is small. In 1974-75, there were 300 primary schools and these were almost evenly distributed all over the district.

The middle schools consist of classes VI to VIII. The pupil teacher ratio of 30:1 has been adopted for this stage and education is free in all government schools. In 1974-75, there were 52 middle schools in the district.

The medium of instruction is Hindi. Hindi is taught as the first compulsory language and as medium of instruction from class I. English is taught from 6th class as second compulsory language. Sanskrit/Urdu/Telgu/Punjabi is taught as third compulsory language in classes 7th and 8th. Certain safeguards have also been provided for linguistic minorities. The provisions for teaching of Urdu/Punjabi as an additional subject (in addition to Hindi) from the 1st primary class is made if there are 10 students in a class or 40 in a primary school or primary department of a middle/high/higher secondary school, desirous of studying this language. But the medium of instruction and the first language even for these students remains Hindi. Those schools which had Punjabi as medium of instruction at the time of formation of Haryana were allowed to continue with the Punjabi medium.

Secondary Schools.—The policy of starting higher secondary schools (also called multipurpose) with diversified elective groups (humanities, science, commerce, agriculture, fine arts, home science and technical) was adopted in 1957 on the recommendations of Mudaliar Commission (Secondary Education Commission). This postulated that the secondary schools should offer a variety of courses calculated to meet the requirements of those who wished to earn their livelihood after completing their secondary education. In pursuance of this aim, many high schools were converted into the higher secondary pattern. Conversion involved problems like funds for additional buildings and equipment and adequate trained personnel. On the whole, as the experiment did not prove to be successful, it was decided to revert to the old high school pattern. The number was reduced to 4 government and 1 privately-managed higher secondary schools in 1975. Besides, there were 61 Government and 7 privately-managed high schools.

To encourage the education of boys and girls belonging to poor families, a reduced scale of fee is charged from them. Education is free for all whose family income is less than Rs. 1,000 per annum in the case of boys and less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the case of girls. Boys whose family income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 are charged fee at half rates. Boys whose family income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum are charged fee at full rates whereas the girls in this category are charged fee at half rates.

The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, who are studying in 9th, 10th and 11th classes, are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme, provided the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per annum. They are also allowed refund of examination fee. They are exempted from the payment of tuition fee, but the students belonging to other Backward Classes are allowed this, subject to the above income condition.

The students belonging to Scheduled Castes are also given stipends under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The rate of stipends varies from Rs. 27 to Rs. 75 according to different income slabs. No tuition fee is charged from the children of serving defence personnel or deceased or disabled defence personnel.

In 1974-75 there were 4,802 boys and 402 girls in higher secondary schools, 40,912 boys and 7,804 girls in high schools, 14,142 boys and 3,035 girls in middle schools and 24,163 boys and 9,488 girls in primary schools.

Colleges

There are 5 colleges, one run by the government and 4 by privately-managed bodies.

Government College, Jind.—The college came into existence in 1960 with the name 'Public College, Jind' as a result of the untiring efforts and long-cherished desire of the people of this area. In 1961, it was taken over by the government and came to be known as 'Government College, Jind'.

The college was shifted to a new spacious building on Jind-Gohana road in January, 1971. It has vast playgrounds for various sports.

It is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for pre-university (humanities, science and commerce), pre-engineering,

pre-medical, B.A./B.Sc./B. Com. and M.A. (Hindi). There were 1,704 students (1,666 boys and 38 girls) on its roll in 1975. The strength of teaching staff during the same year was 74 including 11 women. It has a library having 24,112 books and subscribes to 36 periodicals and journals.

Chhotu Ram Kisan College, Jind.—It was started by the Kisan Education Society, Jind, in 1972. It is situated in the west of the city by the side of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal (Hansi Branch).

The college is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for pre-university and B.A. It has a library having 3,152 books and subscribes to 23 periodicals and journals.

There were 867 students including one girl on its roll in 1974-75. The strength of teaching staff was 21.

Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jind.—The institution was started in 1971 and is situated in the heart of the city. It is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for pre-university and B.A. There were 329 students on its roll in 1974-75. It has a library having 1,433 books and subscribes to 11 periodicals and journals. The strength of the teaching staff was 13.

Kamla Memorial College, Narwana¹.—It was established in 1966 and is situated on Jind-Patiala road. It is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for pre-university (Arts and Commerce), B.A. and B.Com. The college had 976 students on its roll in 1974-75. The strength of teaching staff was 29. It has a library containing 8,076 books and subscribes to 58 journals.

Sanatan Dharam Mahila Mahavidyalya, Narwana.—Started in September, 1967, the college is now housed in its own spacious building situated on the court road.

It is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for pre-university and B.A. It had 126 students on its rolls in 1974-75 with a teaching staff of six. It has a library with 1,453 books.

It has extensive playgrounds for volley-ball, badminton, hockey and basket-ball.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In spite of the rapid strides in the field of science and technology, the district is without a medical college, law college and

¹. It was taken over by government in 1979.

engineering college. However, there is one teacher's training college and 4 institutions for technical and industrial training.

S.D. College of Education for Women, Narwana.—The college is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for one year degree course in education. There were 106 students on its roll in 1974-75. The strength of the teaching staff was six.

Technical Education and Industrial Training

There is no school or college of technical education. However, there are 4 institutes for industrial training, namely, Industrial Training Institute, Narwana, Industrial School for Girls, Jind, Government Industrial School for Girls, Kalayat and Rural Artisan Training Centre, Jind. These institutions ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different engineering and non-engineering trades. The period of training ranges from one year to two years for different trades. The successful trainees are awarded the National Trade Certificates of All India Council of Vocational Training, New Delhi. Incentives are provided by way of award of stipend of Rs. 25 per month per student on poverty-cum-merit basis to one-third of the students on roll in each institution. The quantum is raised to Rs. 45 per month in case of students belonging to Scheduled Castes. The ex-servicemen and their dependents are also awarded stipend for training. The medical aid, workshop clothes and hostel accommodation are provided free of cost to all trainees.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Prior to Independence, little attention was paid to adult education. In 1954, however, government became conscious of this social need and opened some social education centres in the villages.

The centres are opened in the villages at the request of the panchayats which arranged for the accommodation. The efficient running of the social/adult education centres in the district is looked after by a Lady Supervisor appointed in the office of the District Education Officer, Jind.

It is arranged that the menfolk receive free education from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. and women between 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., so that there is little interference in the routine of village life. Vocational knowledge is also imparted to the adults in order to increase the

earning capacity of the villagers. The following table shows the progress of adult education in the district:--

Year	Centres			Strength		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1967-68	13	16	29	313	281	594
1968-69	13	16	29	462	416	878
1969-70	13	16	29	401	422	823
1970-71	13	16	29	400	512	912
1971-72	13	16	29	473	598	1,071
1972-73	13	16	29	432	565	997
1973-74	13	16	29	378	444	822
1974-75	13	16	29	447	488	935

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) was introduced in the educational programme in 1948 to develop the qualities of leadership, unity and discipline. Later in July, 1963, after the Chinese aggression, it was made compulsory for all under-graduate students except handicapped at the college level. The N.C.C. was no longer compulsory after 1968 when two other programmes, i.e. N.S.S. and Sport were introduced as alternatives. Training in N.C.C. is imparted regularly during academic sessions and through outdoor camps.

The headquarters of the 15 Haryana Battalion, located at Karnal, were shifted to Jind in 1974 and came under the N.C.C. Group Headquarters, Rohtak, in May, 1975.

The following educational institutions in the district have senior and junior divisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the battalion for the N.C.C. purposes:—

<i>Senior Division</i>	<i>Junior Division</i>
Government College, Jind	Government High School, Narwana
K.M. College, Narwana	Government Higher Secondary School, Jind
C. R. K. College, Jind	Jat High School, Jind

SANSKRIT INSTITUTIONS

There are four institutions in the district which prepare students for examination in courses of Sanskrit studies. The details of each institution are discussed below :—

Shri Lajja Ram Sanskrit Pathshala, Pandu Pindara.—Established in 1968, the institution is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pragya, Visharad and Shastri. In 1974-75, there were 20 students on roll. The strength of the teachers was three.

The institution has a small library. Free board and lodging is provided to the students.

Shri Som Nath Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Jind.—The institution was started in 1970-71. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pragya, Visharad and Shastri. In 1974-75, there were 20 students on its roll and had only two teachers. It has a small library.

Shri Brahman Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Ram Rai.—The institution was established in 1963 and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pragya, Visharad and Shastri. In 1974-75, there were 12 students on its roll and had two teachers.

The institution has a small library. Free board is provided to the students.

Shri Vidya Dharm Pracharak Sanskrit, Hindi Mahavidyala, Julana.—The institution was started in 1952 and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pragya, Visharad and Shastri. In 1974-75, there were 68 students on its roll. There were 4 teachers on its strength.

The institution has a small library, playground and a swimming tank.

SPORTS

Sports activities in the district include panchayat tournaments at the block and district levels, school tournaments at zone and district levels, college tournaments at the university level and open tournaments at the district and State level.

Panchayat tournaments at the block and district level are organised by the Deputy Commissioner. Representative teams

from different panchayats take part in block tournaments and then block teams compete in the district panchayat tournaments.

The District School Tournament Committee consists of elected members from various schools, with District Education Officer as its *ex-officio* chairman. It organizes tournaments at the zone and district level for high and higher secondary schools. For the tournament purpose, the district is divided into 4 zones, viz. Jind, Julana, Safidon and Narwana. The District Education Officer is incharge of the tournaments for high and higher secondary schools.

The colleges in the district participate in tournaments organized by the university. There were fifteen district sports associations in 1975, which organise a number of open tournaments in various games. Besides, Chhotu Ram Memorial tournaments at Jind and Narwana and Independence Day tournaments at Safidon are also held. The wrestling and Kabaddi are also held in the villages on the occasion of certain festivals.

Promotion of Sports.—The government set up a sports office at Jind in 1969, headed by the District Sports Officer. He is assisted by 3 coaches (hockey, wrestling and volley-ball). The government built a Nehru Stadium where coaching in hockey, wrestling, and volley-ball is imparted to the young boys and girls. Coaching camps are held from time to time for the selection of teams of the district. Talented young players are sent in the State level coaching camps for further specialized training.

The Sports Department gives financial assistance to various associations and institutions for the promotion of sports. Coaching centres are being established separately for men and women for training in various games.

To promote the sports activities in rural areas, youth clubs have been formed at various places in the district.

LIBRARIES

In 1975, the following 6 libraries were functioning in the district :—

District Library, Jind.—It was established in 1970. It contained 11,805 books in 1975. There is a reading hall attached to library.

Municipal Library, Jind.—It is housed in the meeting hall of the municipality. It had 3,441 books in 1974-75.

Information Centre, Jind.—It is a reading and information centre run by the Public Relations Department. It is housed in a rented building near Bhuteshwar temple. It subscribes to 20 periodicals and newspapers.

Krishi Gyan Kendra Library, Jind.—The Krishi Gyan Kendra has a small library which is open to farmers and field staff.

Municipal Library, Narwana.—It is located in the municipal building. It contained 5,226 books in 1974-75. A reading hall is attached to the library.

Municipal Library, Julana.—It is located in the municipal building. A reading hall is also attached to it. It contained 1,627 books in 1974-75 and subscribes to 7 periodicals and newspapers.



CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES

As in other parts of northern India, two systems of medicines Ayurveda and Unani were practised in the area now comprising Jind district. The people patronised *vaid*s and *hakims* who were available in every town and large villages. The villages which had no *vaid* or *hakim*, *sadhu*, *faqir* or *pansari* generally provided the medical help. Some of these were persons of experience but most of them were quacks. The allopathic system of medicines was introduced in the beginning of the 20th century. Dispensaries were opened at Jind in 1901, Narwana in 1908 and Safidon in 1918. In 1928, the civil dispensary, Jind, was upgraded to a civil hospital and a railway dispensary was opened at Jind in 1930. A few dispensaries were opened in rural areas at Julana, Kalayat, Kalwa, Uchana and Dhatrat. Thus after Independence there were medical institutions at Jind, Narwana, Safidon, Julana, Kalayat, Kalwa, Uchana and Dhatrat. Even after that upto the formation of Haryana in 1966 nothing was done for the extension of medical facilities. In 1967, there were 2 civil hospitals, 1 primary health centres, 2 rural dispensaries, 1 civil dispensary and 8 Ayurvedic dispensaries. Thereafter, 6 new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened and a rural dispensary at Kalwa was converted into a primary health centre. Besides, the Primary Health Centre, Safidon, was converted into a civil hospital and civil hospitals at Jind and Narwana were upgraded to 50 bedded hospitals. Three dental clinics and 1 T.B. centre were also opened.

In 1973, the area of Rajaund block which had one primary health unit, 2 rural dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary was transferred from Karnal to Jind district. Thus in 1975 there were 3 civil hospitals, 7 primary health centres, 3 rural dispensaries, one civil dispensary, 1 railway dispensary, 1 school health clinic, 1 T.B. centre and 15 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district. Besides, there were 2 private eye hospitals at Jind and Uchana. A list of these institutions is given in Table XVI of Appendix. A brief description of some important institutions is given below:—

Civil Hospital, Jind.—This is the oldest medical institution of the district. Started as a dispensary with a Hospital Assistant in

1901, it was raised to the status of a hospital in 1928 and was shifted to a new building.

In 1975, it was provided with 50 beds and was manned by 4 Medical Officers including a Lady Doctor, a Dental Surgeon and 34 members of auxiliary and para-medical staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients was 2,502 and 59,441 respectively.

Civil Hospital, Safidon.—It was started as a civil dispensary in 1918 and was raised to the status of a Civil Hospital in 1971.

In 1975, it had 25 beds. There were 2 Medical Officers, a Dental Surgeon, and other auxiliary and para-medical staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients was 1,005 and 34,014 respectively.

Civil Hospital, Narwana.—It was started as a civil dispensary in 1908. In 1946, it was converted into a Civil Hospital. It was shifted to its new building on Jind-Patiala road in 1975.

In 1975, it had accommodation for 50 indoor patients. There were 2 Medical Officers, one Dental Surgeon and other auxiliary and para-medical staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients was 937 and 35,330 respectively.

Dharmarth Netra-Chikitshala, Uchana.—The hospital was started in 1972. In 1975, it had accommodation for 200 indoor patients. There were 2 Medical Officers and 10 members of auxiliary and para-medical staff.

Jain Free Eye Hospital, Jind.—The hospital was started in 1967. In 1975, it had accommodation for 35 indoor patients. There were 1 Medical Officer and 4 members of auxiliary and para-medical staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients was 350 and 25,000 respectively.

The medical and health services in the district are controlled and looked after by the Chief Medical Officer, Jind. He is assisted by a Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health), Malaria Officer, District Family Welfare and Maternity Child Health Officer, District School Medical Officer and District T.B. Officer. He functions directly under the Director, Health Services, Haryana, Chandigarh.

At the block level, the Block Medical Officer is the in-charge of the primary health centre and supervises various health schemes, viz. family planning programmes, control and eradication of malaria, small-pox, tuberculosis, trachoma, etc. Primary health sub-centres, rural dispensaries and government Ayurvedic dispensaries at the village level also function under his control.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT.

The common diseases to the district are fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea and respiratory infections. The epidemics like cholera, plague and small-pox were prevalent in the past but with modern and advanced medical and public health services, these epidemics were eradicated from the district. Plague first appeared in the area in 1902 and continued to show itself with greater or lesser severity in subsequent years. It exacted a heavy toll of life during the period from 1902 to 1911. The epidemic was entirely eradicated in 1937. Cholera broke out at intervals, generally after famine and caused a large number of deaths from 1892 to 1901. There was a serious outbreak of cholera in 1900-01. The outbreak of cholera was reported in 1926, 1928 and 1929 but because of strict vigilance and other anti-cholera measures, the incidence of cholera had been reduced to a great extent. After the formation of Haryana in 1966, only two cases of cholera were reported in 1972 but no death occurred. Small-pox was prevalent in the district to a greater or lesser extent and it continued to lurk in epidemic form in various parts of the district. It spread in epidemic form in 1950-51. The disease was eradicated from the district as a result of the efforts made under Small-pox Eradication Programme launched in 1962 and no case was reported after 1973.

These epidemics are now things of the past. Fevers which caused 4,467 deaths in the district in 1975 included malaria, enteric fever, measles, influenza and other fevers. Mortality due to fevers was severe in 1918, 1929, 1942 and 1950. It declined after the Independence due to availability of medical facilities and preventive measures taken by the government. The respiratory diseases next to fevers were the cause of mortality in the district. The table

below indicates the incidence of mortality due to different diseases in the district during 1973 to 1975:—

Deaths due to

Year	Small-pox	Fevers	Respiratory Diseases	Dysenter and Diarrhoea	All other Causes
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
1973	1	3,830	578	28	1,214
1974	..	3,994	452	16	1,497
1975	..	4,467	562	15	1,172

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH

Successful preventive measures are being taken through primary health centres, applied nutrition programme, good and balanced diet, detection of food adulteration, etc.

School Health Services.—The programme, started during the Second Five-Year Plan, has been made an integral part of all hospitals, primary health centres and rural dispensaries since 1973. Under the programme, the school children studying in I, VI and IX Classes are checked periodically and arrangements are made for the treatment of those found ill.

A wholetime District School Medical Officer is responsible to organise and implement the services in the district in collaboration with District Education Officer.

Health Education.—In the present concept of community health, health education has come to play a significant role. Its aim is to provide integrated, curative and preventive service for better health of the citizens. Therefore, proper health education is the main pre-requisite for the success of all health programmes.

Prior to 1967, the State Health Education Bureau co-ordinated and implemented health education work in the district. The health education work was carried out by the medical and para-medical staff of the Health Department who generally held group meetings and distributed educational material to the people. Talks to school students on health topics like personal hygiene, vaccination, etc. were also given by them. With the setting up of District Family Planning Bureaus in 1967, the education and

information wing came into being in September, 1968 which was headed by the District Mass Education and Information Officer. He was responsible for planning and implementation of the health education programme in the district under the guidance and supervision of Chief Medical Officer and District Family Planning and Maternity Child Health Officer.

Family Planning.—The family planning programme which acquired a big and crucial significance for the future of India, was of little importance in this area in the past. The masses in general were illiterate, orthodox and backward. The birth rate in this area in the beginning of the present century was about 25.5 per thousand per annum while the death rate was 28.3. The birth rate rose to 37.8 per thousand during 1931-32, but the death rate came down to 19.9 per thousand. In 1971, the expectation of life rose to 55 years.

All activities of family planning programme in the district are carried out under the guidance and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. Under him, the District Family Planning and Maternity and Child Health Officer is actually responsible for this programme and heads the District Family Planning Bureau. At block level, a rural family planning unit is attached with each primary health centre and is under the charge of a Medical Officer. He is assisted by an Extension Educator, Family Field Workers, Lady Health visitors, Auxiliary Nurse, Midwives and trained Dais. At the village level, services are rendered by sub-centres, field workers and rural dispensaries.

For urban area, there are two Family Planning Units at Jind and Narwana. Besides, rural family planning centres

have been set up at each primary health centre in the district. The progress of family planning in the district during 1966-67 to 1974-75 is shown below :—

Year	Sterilizations	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device Users	Conventional Contraceptive Users
1966-67	300	869	..
1967-68	1,140	1,966	..
1968-69	768	1,328	836
1969-70	1,040	1,442	1,685
1970-71	1,242	1,092	2,811
1971-72	5,751	4,221	7,376
1972-73	2,238	1,944	7,261
1973-74	1,121	1,262	6,598
1974-75	5,280	3,742	12,016

Maternity and Child Health.—The maternity and Child health care is provided at all civil hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres. Free pre-natal and post-natal care and free delivery services are provided at the houses in the rural areas.

Prevention of Adulteration in Food Stuffs.—Adulteration in food stuffs is checked under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. There were 3 Sanitary Inspectors one in each tahsil of Jind, Narwana and Safidon and one Food Inspector in the district. Besides, the Chief Medical Officer, Jind, and the Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health), have been vested with powers under this Act for the whole district. The Senior Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Narwana and Medical Officer-in-charge, Civil Hospital, Safidon are also vested with such powers.

Samples of food stuffs are seized in routine as well as through specially organised raids. The following table shows the work done during 1966 to 1975 :—

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1. Total number of samples seized	74	112	386	240	82	385	485	536	290	302
2. Samples found adulterated	15	37	107	56	6	124	91	122	90	70
3. Fine realised (Rs.)	185	4,595	18,090	15,600	1,300	14,350	20,350	10,300	18,550	21,530

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The water level being very low in the district, ponds were used for drinking water. There was a lot of scarcity of water during drought. To ensure clean drinking water, a National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was launched in 1954 and by 1975, 32 villages of the district were provided with water supply. The piped water supply was also made available in urban areas of Jind, Narwana, Safidon, Julana and Uchana by the respective Local Bodies.

The underground sewerage was not available in any village however Jind and Narwana towns were provided with such facilities.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

GENERAL

Labour is now highly protected by law. An agency has been set up to settle labour disputes and to ensure proper compensation in case of physical damage. Collective bargaining for better wages and work facilities through accredited unions has been recognized. The future is secured through Employees' State Insurance Scheme and subsidized loans are allowed for industrial housing. Labour laws have become a highly protective umbrella for the working classes.

The State has also taken upon itself the task of improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses and are no longer entirely at the mercy of money-lenders. Stipends are given to their children for education and preference in industrial training. Untouchability which was a cancer in the social set-up has been legally abolished.

Steps have also been taken to propagate prohibition.

Labour Welfare

Prior to Independence, there was no systematic and regular government organization to watch and ensure the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. A separate Labour Department in the composite Punjab State was established in 1949. Till the creation of Haryana in 1966, all labour matters relating to the areas now comprising the Jind district were looked after by the Labour Officer, Rohtak, and Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani. These two offices were combined and the office of Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was opened at Karnal on July 6, 1968. His jurisdiction covered the Ambala, Karnal and Jind districts. As a result of subsequent changes in the jurisdiction of the Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers in the State in December, 1969, the jurisdiction of Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal, was limited to Karnal (except Panipat tahsil) and Jind district. The office of

the Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal, was shifted from Karnal to Panipat on August 20, 1970. He works under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Panipat, looks after the proper and effective implementation of various labour laws in the district and is assisted by one Labour Inspector stationed at Jind. As Conciliation Officer, he initiates conciliation proceedings for the settlement of industrial disputes as provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and tries to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion. If he fails to settle the dispute, he submits his report to the government and matter is referred to the Labour Court, Rohtak¹/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad, for adjudication.

Labour Legislation.—Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems, as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with labour problems. The labour laws are motivated by a humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organisation and are based on the principles of social justice. Labour, under the Constitution of India, is a concurrent subject and as such both the Central and State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. Accordingly, the Central Government passed many labour laws. The State government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit local needs. The more important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table XVII of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948 is one of the most important labour legislations and provides for health, safety and welfare.

Industrial Relations.—The relations between the employees and the employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Panipat is responsible for enforcing it in the district. His efforts are directed towards fostering good and amicable relations between the management and the workers by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction by prompt intervention and by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table or voluntary arbitration rather than through adjudication.

This district not being industrially developed, has a very small number of factories. The labour force employed in them is, therefore, not considerable. Consequently, the labour problems are few.

¹ There is a National Tribunal also to which reference is made by the Central Government to cover such cases as are of national importance or those in which establishments in more than one state may be affected.

During the period from April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1975 only 98 disputes were handled by the Conciliation Officer in the district. Of these, 22 were settled through his intervention, 6 referred to adjudication/arbitration, 12 withdrawn and 24 rejected/filed by the government and the remaining were pending.

Works Committees.—To promote harmonious relations between the employers and the workmen, to consider matters of mutual interest and to solve day to day problems, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for setting up of works committees in the industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. A works committee consists of an equal number of representatives of the employers and workmen engaged in the establishment. Such committees exist in Milk Plant, Jind and Industrial Cables (India) Ltd., Zafargarh.

Strike.—No industrial strike occurred in any of the factories in this district during 1966-67 to 1974-75.

Trade Unions.—The trade union movement in the district has gained some momentum which is reflected in the number of registered trade unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. On March 31, 1975, there were following three registered trade unions:—

- (1) Nagarpalika Karamchari Union, Jind
- (2) Rickshaw Chalak Union, Jind
- (3) Fourth Class Canal Employees Union, Jind

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.—The wages of the industrial workers are not sufficient to enable them to save adequately for their old age. When old age or illness renders them unfit for work, they are forced to lead a life of abject poverty and dependence. In the event of a workers' premature death, his dependents, are left destitute. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed by the Government of India under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, was designed to remedy this unhappy situation. The scheme was introduced on November 1, 1952.

Initially, it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960, and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons were brought under the scheme. Only 5 factories/establishments in the Jind district were covered under this scheme by March 31, 1975 and the number of members was 325.

To begin with, the provident fund contribution was deducted at the rate of 6½ per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the Fund and an equal amount was contributed by the employers. The rate of contribution was enhanced from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent in January, 1963 in respect of certain industries and classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons.

The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in Employees' Provident Funds Account. The administrative charges at a fixed rate are contributed additionally by the employers. The fund vests in the Central Board of Trustees having nominees of the Central government, State government and representations of employers and employees. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner at New Delhi is the Chief Executive Officer. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

To afford financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased subscriber, a Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964. A minimum of Rs. 750 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to mitigate the immediate hardship.

The subscriber can draw advance from the Fund for certain approved purposes. He is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund under such circumstances as on completing 15 years of membership, on attaining the age of 55 years, after retirement from service, retirement on account of permanent and total incapacity for work, migration from India for permanent settlement abroad and termination of service in the case of mass retrenchment.

Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971.—This scheme was introduced by the Government of India by amending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and was enforced on March 1, 1971. It provides family pension to the heirs of the members to the Fund who die prematurely while in service. Employees who were subscribing to the Fund on February 28, 1971, were given option to opt for this scheme which has been made compulsory since March 1, 1971, for all those subscribing to the Fund.

Although no additional liability on the members is levied under the scheme, an amount equal to 1½ per cent of his wages is transferred to Family Pension Fund out of the amount of the subscriber as well as employer's contributions payable under the Employees Provident Funds Scheme.

The members who join the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme at the age of 25 years or less and retire after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for retirement benefits under this scheme to the tune of Rs. 4,000. Similarly those leaving service for reasons other than death are also allowed the withdrawal benefits. It is also beneficial for those who join service after the age of 25 years.

The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for 2 years, otherwise only his own share of contribution of Family Pension Fund along with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent is refundable to him.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and other Backward Classes¹ residing in the district are as under :—

Scheduled Castes

Bauria, Bawaria, Bazigar, Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi, Chamar, Jatia-Chamar, Rehgar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Dhanak, Kabirpanthi, Julaha, Khatik, Mazhbi, Nat, Od, Perna, Sansi, Bhedkut, Sapela, Sikligar, Sirkiband, Deha

Vimukat Jatis

Bauria, Sansi, Kuchband, Aheria or Heria, Singikat, Dhe, Bhedkut and Tagu Brahman

Other Backward Classes

Jhinwar, Nai, Kumhar, Mochi, Khatik, Lohar, Joginath, Teli, Gwaria, Dhobi, Bairagi, Bhat, Dakaut, Chhipi or Darzi, Naik, Aheria or Aheri, Manihar, Bhambhunja, Garhi Lohar, Singhikat

These people are scattered all over the district but the main concentration of Vimukat Jatis is at Theh Bahri and Bahri of Jind tahsil, Singhpur and Bhaderpur of Safidon tahsil, Dhamtan, Kalayat and Pahlwan of Narwana tahsil.

¹Scheduled Castes have been defined in Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Vimukat Jatis connote such a tribe, gang or class of persons or any part of a tribe, gang or class of persons which were deemed to be Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924. Other Backward Classes include Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, recognised as such by the State government on the basis of educational and economic backwardness coupled with some social stigma akin to untouchability.

The different professions adopted by these classes include agricultural labour, sweeping and scavenging, leather tanning, shoe-making, *sirki* making, basket and rope making, pigs and sheep rearing, hair cutting, iron-smithy, washing and dyeing, etc.

The 1971 Census recorded 1,22,147 persons (65,440 males and 56,707 females) belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Out of them 1,12,652 persons lived in rural areas and 9,495 persons in towns. Among the Scheduled Castes enumerated, Chamars claimed the highest number (63,689), followed by Balmikis 37,260), and Dhanaks 15,671.

The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has adopted certain measures for the benefit of these classes in pursuance of the Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution of India.

Removal of untouchability.—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished untouchability and forbade its practice in any form. The practice of untouchability has also been declared an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Despite these constitutional and legal guarantees, it is existing in one form or other, especially in rural areas. To eradicate untouchability, a special programme is carried on through community centres known as Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis. These are started at places where there are large concentrations of members of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. These centres are open for all classes irrespective of castes or creed. Besides the 3 R's (reading writing and arithmetic), women are taught cooking, first-aid, home nursing, care of baby, mending of clothes and some crafts by a Lady Social Worker; and the children are trained in cleanliness, good conduct and good habits in addition to playing games. The charges for cloth, sewing machines and books are met by the government. The Male Social Worker attached to the Centre holds adult literacy classes, teaches the technique of cottage industries, organises sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability.

There is only one Community Centre in Jind district, which is situated at village Kalwa, tahsil Safidon. It was started in 1974. In this centre the staff consists of one male and a lady social worker and a lady attendant.

Encouragement for education.—The persons belonging to these classes are, by and large, illiterate. The special measures taken by the government to spread education among them have been described in the Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

Subsidy for construction of new house.—In order to provide shelter* to the homeless members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for the construction of a house was given to a person who had no house of his own¹. The subsidy amount of Rs. 900 was raised to Rs. 2,000 in each case from the year 1974-75. The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the government for 20 years after which the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The latter, of course, has the free use of the house during this period. A sum of Rs. 3,600 was disbursed to the beneficiaries during the year 1966-67 which in 1974-75, went up to Rs. 40,000.

Subsidy for house sites.—Overcrowding of houses in Harijan bastis in the rural area poses a serious problem. Although the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, has conferred upon Harijans the proprietary rights over the sites under their houses, yet the problem remains unsolved. A subsidy of Rs. 200 was granted to each deserving and needy member of the Scheduled Castes for the purchase of a residential site to relieve congestion in the bastis. The scheme introduced during 1958-59 was withdrawn on April 1, 1967. In the year 1963-69, this scheme was again introduced by providing loans amounting to Rs. 1,000 each at 3 per cent interest, for the purchase of residential plots. During 1968-69, 30 Harijans benefited from it and received Rs. 30,000 under this scheme. Later this scheme was discontinued. House sites are now being given to the members of the Scheduled Castes under a special programme initiated by the State Government.

Facilities for drinking water.—To remove the difficulty of drinking water, a scheme to provide grants to Harijans in rural as well as urban areas for the provision of drinking water facilities was introduced in 1955-56. The wells and hand pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. A sum of Rs. 59,900 was disbursed during the period from 1966-67 to 1974-75 for the following projects:—

	Number	Amount
		(Rs.)
Sinking of new wells	22	41,600
Installation of hand-pumps	8	2,400
Repair of old wells	35	15,900

¹A house consisting of a room, verandah, kitchen and courtyard on a total area of 125 or 150 square yards, is constructed. The unskilled labour and site are provided by the beneficiary himself.

Facilities for industrial training.—To improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes, their young men are trained as skilled workers by giving them training on an apprenticeship basis in various trades in different industrial training institutions. Twenty per cent of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two per cent for other Backward Classes. During the course of training, which varies from one year to two years, a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 is granted to a trainee belonging to the Scheduled Castes. No stipend under this scheme is admissible to a trainee of other Backward Classes. This particular scheme is calculated to improve the status not only of the individual concerned but also of the families to which they belong.

Grant of interest-free loan.—For lack of finance, professionally trained members of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes find it difficult to establish themselves in the professions of law, medicine, engineering and architecture. Others, not so trained, need money for setting up or expanding an industry, business or trade such as shoe-making, cattle-breeding, dairying, sheep-breeding, wood work, weaving, sewing, etc. They are, therefore, helped with loans, free of interest, under the Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957. These loans are recovered in 20-half-yearly instalments and the first recovery starts after the lapse of four years from the date of drawal of the loan. The maximum amount which is granted to a borrower is Rs. 2,000.

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59 and during 1966-67 to 1974-75, Rs. 66,050 were advanced to 92 persons of this district.

Subsidy/Loan for purchase of agricultural land.—Members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis, in rural areas generally depend on land for their livelihood but most of them have no land of their own. To help the deserving landless members of these communities to acquire land, under the scheme as it existed before 1969-70, a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was provided to a member, who in turn had to contribute the remaining amount from his own resources to acquire not less than 5 acres of land costing not less than Rs. 900 per acre. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for constructing a house or a well on the land purchased. A sum of Rs. 360 as subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of such land was also provided in each case. A sum of Rs. 8,040 was given as subsidy to 9 beneficiaries during the year 1967-68.

With effect from 1969-70, the subsidy oriented land purchase scheme was remodelled into a loan scheme. Under it, a loan of Rs. 4,500 is granted for the purchase of 3 acres of land. The loan

bears 3 per cent interest and is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after 4 years from the date of disbursement. After the land is bought, a subsidy of Rs. 360 is given to the loanee for the purchase of agricultural implements. Besides, a person so settled is given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for the construction of a house or a well if one does not exist. This subsidy of Rs. 500 is also given to others who have their own land but no well or house there on.

In the year 1972-73, the amount of loan was increased from Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 6,000 in view of the higher prices of land. During the period from 1969-70 to 1972-73, a loan of Rs. 39,000 was disbursed to 8 persons and in addition, subsidy amounting to Rs. 4,000 was given to 8 persons for the construction of houses/wells. During the same period Rs. 2,880 was given as subsidy for the purchase of agricultural implements to 8 persons. In the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, no loan or subsidy was provided.

Agricultural land to the extent of 600 acres was held by Biloches on long lease before the Partition of the country in agricultural settlement at Theh Bahri. After the migration of Biloches to Pakistan, the land was allotted to incoming Vimukat Jatis on lease and each allottee was given 10 acres of land.

Legal assistance.—To protect the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis, against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, legal assistance to defend themselves is provided in the cases involving ejectment from land, etc. During the period from 1959-60 to 1972-73, legal assistance amounting to Rs. 2,400 was granted in 140 cases. No legal assistance was advanced during 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Subsidy for the purchases of pigs/poultry birds.—The deserving and needy members of the Scheduled Castes are given a subsidy of Rs. 800 each for the purchase of four pigs of imported or *desi* breed. The subsidy is given in kind, and the purchase is effected from the Government Piggery Farm, Hisar or from the open market. A sum of Rs. 24,000 was paid to 30 beneficiaries during the period from 1966-67 to 1974-75.

Advance of loans (miscellaneous).—An interest free loan to the tune of Rs. 200 (it was Rs. 150 prior to 1969-70) to each post-matric and Rs. 400 to each post-graduate Scheduled Castes student is advanced for the purchase of books and stationery articles. It is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. It is governed by the Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957 and the rules framed

thereunder. The scheme was introduced in the year 1967-68, and upto 1974-75, Rs. 56,375 were paid as loan to 285 persons. The Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nilgam, Chandigarh, also provides financial assistance to Harijans for their socio-economic and educational uplift. The loans are advanced at moderate rate of interest recoverable in easy instalments, for various trades and profession. The loan is advanced for higher studies in which case the interest is further reduced. The loans advanced by the Nigam in Jind district during 1971-72 to 1974-75 were as follows:—

Year	Advance (Rs.)
1971-72	65,500
1972-73	15,600
1973-74	66,340
1974-75	1,21,500

Subsidy for construction/repair of chaupals.—Usually the members of Scheduled Castes have no place of their own where they can celebrate the festivals or the marriage of their children. In order to remove this difficulty, government introduced a scheme in the year 1970-71 under which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given as subsidy for the construction of a new *chaupal* and Rs. 2,000 for the repair of an existing one. Up to March 31, 1975, a sum of Rs. 1,71,500 was disbursed for *chaupals* in Jind district.

OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Old age pension scheme.—This scheme was started in 1964 with the aim of providing social security through the grant of financial assistance to the destitute, old and disabled persons who were without any means of subsistence and there was no body in a position to support them in their old age. The pension amount was fixed at Rs. 15 to persons who were in the age group of 65 years or above in the case of men and 60 years or above in the case of women. The scheme was scrapped in 1967 but was revived in April, 1969, and the pension amount was enhanced to Rs. 25 per month. The pension benefit given to persons during 1971-72 to 1974-75 was as follows:—

Year	Number of beneficiaries
1971-72	119
1972-73	122
1973-74	136
1974-75	138

Scholarships to physically handicapped.—Physically handicapped children belonging to low income families are provided facilities for scholarship to enable them to pursue their studies. The rate of scholarship ranges between Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per mensem depending upon the nature of handicap. In 1973-74 and 1974-75, the number of beneficiaries was 4 and 5, respectively.

PROHIBITION

A programme of partial prohibition or observing two dry days, i.e. Monday and Tuesday, in a week besides three closed days, (i.e. Independence day—15th August, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's birthday—11th September and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—2nd October), was introduced on April 1, 1969 in the Jind district.

Consequent upon the implementation of this policy of partial prohibition, the Jind district suffered a revenue loss of Rs. 12,60,200 in 1969-70. The liquor shops in the district which were auctioned for Rs. 57,98,000 during 1968-69 could get only Rs. 45,37,800 for 1969-70. The policy of two dry-days in a week did not bring about the desired results. The people had either been stocking liquor for consumption during the dry days or purchased their requirements from bootleggers. It also encouraged illicit distillation. The licensees also sometimes indulged in malpractice of selling liquor on prohibited days. With effect from April, 1970, it was decided to enforce only the policy of observing three closed days in a year. However, since April 1, 1973, every 7th day of a month is also observed as a closed day. This has been done to refrain the labour class from purchasing liquor on the day when they get their pay.

Further, no liquor shop was to be opened within a distance of 50 metres from any educational institution or bus stand or a place of public worship or public entertainment. When Jind district came into existence on 1st November, 1966, there were 2 wholesale and 27 retail vends of country liquor and 2 vends of Indian Made Foreign Spirit. In 1974-75, the number of wholesale vends of country liquor remained 2, the number of retail vends of country liquor increased to 39 and that of Indian Made Foreign Spirit to 13.

The consumption of excisable articles during 1966-67 to 1974-75 was as under:—

Year	Country Spirit	Indian made Foreign Spirit	Beer and Wine
	(Proof litres)	(Proof litres)	(Bulk litres)
1966-67	64,762	1,085	335
1967-68	1,50,755	4,763	8,331
1968-69	2,69,399	4,139	10,632
1969-70	1,93,573	3,751	14,446
1970-71	2,59,474	4,132	12,667
1971-72	2,68,157	4,705	14,290
1972-73	2,89,254	13,429	46,603
1973-74	3,11,669	14,451	43,512
1974-75	3,31,934	25,173	36,537

The consumption of opium was prohibited on April, 1959. There was no sale of *bhang* after April 1, 1965 due to total prohibition. In 1975, there were no registered opium addicts.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

Five general elections and two mid-term Vidhan Sabha elections (in 1954 and 1968) were held in the district during 1952 to 1975. A brief description of these elections is given below :—

Lok Sabha.—During the last 5 general elections, the area now comprising the Jind district formed part of different Lok Sabha Constituencies and as such the results of these elections do not reflect the position of the area in its entirety. During the First General Elections, 1952, it formed part of Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency. There were 7 contestants and the Congress candidate was elected. During the Second General Elections, 1957, the area of the Jind district formed part of Kaithal and Rohtak Lok Sabha Constituencies. There were 4 contestants in Kaithal and 5 contestants in Rohtak and both these constituencies returned Congress candidates. During the Third General Elections, 1962, it continued to be a part of Kaithal and Rohtak Lok Sabha Constituencies. In Kaithal, there were 5 contestants and a Congress candidate was returned and in Rohtak, there were 4 contestants and a Jan Sangh candidate was returned.

After the formation of Haryana in 1966, the present Jind district still formed part of Kaithal and Rohtak Lok Sabha constituencies during 1967 and 1971 elections. Both seats were captured by the Congress in 1967 while in 1971, Kaithal seat was captured by the Congress (R) and Rohtak by the Jan Sangh.

Vidhan Sabha.—During the First General Elections, 1952, and Mid-Term Elections, 1954, the area comprising the present Jind district was represented to the Pepsu Vidhan Sabha through 5 Assembly constituencies of Jind, Julana, Uchana, Safidon and Narwana-Kalayath having 8 seats (Narwana-Kalayath being a double member constituency). In 1956, Pepsu State was merged in Punjab and General Elections were held in 1957. There was delimitation of certain constituencies and the area was represented by 2 constituencies of Jind and Safidon having 3 seats (Jind being a double

member constituency). In the General Elections, 1962, Jind (double member) Constituency was divided into single member constituencies of Jind and Narwana (reserved), thus bringing the total number to three constituencies.

With the formation of Haryana in 1966, the Fourth General Elections, 1967 were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. The district was divided into 5 constituencies of Kalayat, Narwana, Jind, Julana and Safidon.

Out of the above 5 constituencies, three seats, viz. Jind, Julana and Safidon were captured by the Congress candidates. One seat of Narwana was bagged by the Republican party while the remaining one seat of Kalayat was won by the Swatantra party. The partywise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage are given below :—

Party/ Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	5	3	1,00,431	50.5
Swatantra	1	1	15,910	8.0
Communist Party of India	1	—	3,742	1.9
Communist Party of India (M)	1	—	464	0.2
Republican Party of India	1	1	21,130	10.6
Jan Sangh	2	—	14,209	7.2
Independents	17	—	43,018	21.6
Total :	28	5	1,98,904	100.00

The Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The mid-term elections were held during May, 1968. No change in the limits of the constituencies was made.

This time also three seats out of the five were captured by Congress candidates. The remaining two seats were bagged, one each by the Vishal Haryana Party and the other by the Swatantra Party. The partywise contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage are shown below :

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid Votes polled	Percen- tage
Indian National Congress	5	3	73,346	49.5
Jan Sangh	1	—	952	0.6
Swatantra party	3	1	33,735	22.1
Samyukta Socialist Party	2	—	4,775	3.2
Vishal Haryana Party	1	1	14,895	10.0
Independents	9	—	20,623	14.6
Total:	21	5	1,48,326	100.00

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and general elections were held in March, 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of Assembly constituencies which remained 5 as before. Out of the total 5 seats, three were won by the Congress (O) and remaining two seats by the Congress (R). The table below shows the partywise position of constituencies, seats won and number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party:—

Name of the party	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percen- tage
Indian National Congress (R)	5	2	98,500	43.3
Indian National Congress (O)	4	3	78,583	34.5
Communist Party	2	—	4,064	1.8
Socialist Party	2	—	813	0.3
Bhartiya Arya Sabha	1	—	15,733	6.9
Vishal Haryana Party	1	—	19,462	8.6
Independents	8	—	10,295	4.6
Total:	23	5	2,27,450	100.00

Political Parties and Organisations

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character. The major parties are units of all-India parties among which the Congress has been the most important party in the district in the years under review.

While on the subject of political parties, it may be noted that independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the elections to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

No daily newspaper is published from the Jind district. Different weeklies, fortnightlies and annuals were published in the district at different times and in 1975 their number was around 10. These publications have limited circulation and the newspapers from Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandhar carry large circulation in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS


There are several social service organisations in the district which function on a voluntary basis with or without support of government. They perform varied activities of public welfare. A brief account of important organisations in the district is given below :—

District Relief Fund Committee.—The District Relief Fund Committee, Jind, was constituted during 1967-68. Besides the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman, there are six official members and two non-official members. Its aim is to raise funds on a voluntary basis and render service to other institutions engaged in the service of humanity and also to the deserving needy individuals.

It renders financial assistance to the District Red Cross Society, Saket Council, Chief Minister's Fund, Kusht Nirvan Sangh, Haryana Child Welfare Council and the poor, blind, deaf and needy persons and other deserving institutions. The assistance given to the individuals varies according to the needs of each case. It contributes to associations and institutions for the purpose approved by the government. It extends help to ward off some natural calamities like floods, famines, fire, etc. To raise funds, it organises sports meets, functions and other events. Some cultural programmes are also arranged by it for the purpose.

District Red Cross Society, Jind.—The activities of the Red Cross Society are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of diseases and mitigation of sufferings. These include an extended sphere of social service like hospital welfare, community health and sanitation, relief to defence personnel, maternity and child welfare, emergency relief of all kinds, training of doctors, lady health visitors, mid-wives, nurses, *dais*, etc.

The District Red Cross Society, Jind, was established in 1967. It is affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Its executive committee consists of 53 members (27 officials and 26 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. The figures of income and expenditure during 1968 to 1975 are given below :—

Year		Income	Expenditure
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1968		80,586	78,461
1969		49,624	15,312
1970		42,479	52,502
1971		54,312	23,641
1972		1,04,142	63,775
1973		1,08,936	1,21,346
1974		3,22,181	2,37,237
1975		6,77,779	2,87,427

It has started two maternity and child health centres at Safidon and Uchana. Besides, it maintains 5 trained *dai* centres at Siwana, Kelram, Sanghan, Safidon and Uchana.

The society takes keen interest in blood collection and its donation to the needy and deserving persons in the district. It extended financial assistance to 47 poor and deserving patients to the tune of Rs. 3,670 during 1975. A sum of Rs. 500 was contributed during 1975 for earthquake victims of Himachal Pradesh and Rs. 2,000 was contributed during 1975 for flood affected persons of Bihar and Orissa. During 1975, 30 blankets were distributed to the poor and deserving persons.

The Society maintains Ambulance Car each at Jind and Narwana for the transportation of serious cases from one place to another. It provides free lift to persons who cannot pay the charges of the van on the recommendations of the Medical Officer in-charge of the hospital. It arranges first-aid training classes regularly.

Hospital Welfare Section.—This section established in 1967, is affiliated to the District Red Cross Society. It is also affiliated to State Hospital Welfare Section. In 1975, it had 710 members. It undertakes hospital welfare work which includes free supply of medicines, food, clothing, magazines, books, etc. to needy patients in hospitals/health centres. The members visit the hospitals off and on and render necessary help to the needy indoor patients. The difficulties experienced by the patients are brought to the notice of hospital authorities. Artificial limbs are also arranged. During the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971, the members collected cash donations and gifts worth Rs. 8,000 for the welfare of the military personnel. During 1972, 18 sewing machines were arranged for the widows of war heroes of the district and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Dharmarth Netra Chikitshala, Uchana as donation for medicines.

The sources of the income of the section include membership fee, grant from District Red Cross Society, donations from the institutions and individuals, income from variety shows, etc. The following figures show income and expenditure of the section during 1968-1975 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1968	347	151
1969	819	699
1970	438	664
1971	8,168	3,612
1972	5,537	9,746
1973	6,794	5,351
1974	296	467
1975	26,567	[6,391

District Council for Child Welfare.—The District Council for Child Welfare, Jind, was established on April 1, 1971. It is a branch of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh.

Its main objectives are to promote the welfare of the children up to the age of six years and to educate the public in child welfare work. It encourages children through competition in story writing, art, sports and celebrates the Children's Day.

The main sources of the income of the council are subscriptions, donations and grants from Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh, Indian Council for Child Welfare and the District Relief Fund.

The figures of income and expenditure of the council during 1971-72 to 1974-75 are as under :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	94,619	57,469
1972-73	72,301	76,169
1973-74	1,17,690	1,01,762
1974-75	78,712	81,883



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The region comprising the Jind district formed boundary of the holy region of Kurukshetra and as such many holy places connected with tradition or referred to in religious literature are located in the district. Many of these places are mentioned in the *Mahabharata*, the *Vamna*, the *Narada*, and the *Padma Puranas*.

Jind

The town, headquarter of the district of the same name, is situated on the Ferozpur-Delhi section of the Northern Railway, 123 kilometres away from Delhi and 57 kilometres from Rohtak. It lies at 29° 19' north latitude and 76° 19' east longitude. It is also connected by road with Delhi, Patiala, Chandigarh and other important towns of the state. Its population was 38,161 in 1971, as against 24,216 in 1961.

Tradition assigns the settlement of the town to the Mahabharata period. According to the legend, the Pandavas built here a temple in honour of Jainti Devi (the goddess of victory) and offered prayers for success in their battle against the Kauravas. The town grew up around the temple and was named Jaintapuri (abode of Jainti Devi) which in course of time corrupted to Jind.

Raja Gajpat Singh in 1755 seized a large tract of country including the present district of Jind from the Afghans and made Jind the capital of the state in 1776. He made a fort here in 1775, part of which is now used as a jail. Later, Sangrur was chosen as capital of Jind State by Raja Sangat Singh (1822 A.D. to 1834 A.D.).

Jind is noted for its numerous temples sacred to the worship of Shiva. Raghubir Singh, ruler of Jind, built a temple known as Bhuteshvara temple, with a large tank around it, locally known as *Rani Talab*. It has been renovated and a tourist complex has been built nearby. The other places of worship are the temples of Hari Kailash and Jainti Devi and tanks of Surya Kund, Soma *tirthas*, Jawalamaleshvara *tirth* and Asankh *tirth*. There is a shrine of Shah Walayat where an annual *urs* is held. There is also a gurdwara in the sacred memory of Guru Teg Bahadur who on his way to Delhi stayed here for sometime.

The town developed fast after the formation of Haryana and is a well provided town of the state. The town has a Nehru stadium, a milk plant, cattle feed plant, Bulbul restaurant and a large grain market. There are facilities for the stay at PWD rest house, canal rest house and market committee rest house. The town is well provided with schools, colleges, hospitals and other basic amenities.

Pindara (Tahsil Jind)

The village is situated at 29° 19' north latitude and 76° 22' east longitude, about 6.5 km from Jind on Jind-Gohana road. It had a population of 1,452 as per 1971 Census.

According to a legend, the Pandavas offered here *pinds* to their forefathers and hence the popular name of the village is Pandu Pindara. A fair is held on *Somavati Amavas*.

The place has a primary school, a post office and a few dharmshalas.

Ramrai (Tahsil Jind)

Ramrai is located on Jind-Hansi road, 8 kilometres west of Jind at 29° 17' north latitude and 76° 14' east longitude. It had a population of 3,487 in 1971.

Ramrai or Ramahrada is a traditional south-west Yaksha of the Kurukshetra region. It is connected with the mythological story of Parsurama who after the annihilation of Kshatriyas, filled five pools with their blood and propitiated his forefathers there. It is believed that a bath at Ramahrada *tirtha* and *Sanet tirtha* is very holy. There is an old temple of Parsurama where he is worshipped.

Dhamtan (Tahsil Narwana)

It is situated at 29° 42' north latitude and 76° 01' east longitude, about 10 km east of Narwana on Narwana-Tohana road. Its population according to 1971 Census was 5,926.

Dhamtan is the corrupted name of Dharamsthan (religious place). It is said to be the ashram of Rishi Valmiki and venue of Asvamedha Yagya of Lord Rama. Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh guru stayed here on his way to Delhi and a fort like gurdwara was built in his memory. There is also another gurdwara known as Manji Sahib.

Hansdehar (Tahsil Narwana)

It lies at 29° 48' north latitude and 76° 09' east longitude. The population was 940 according to 1971 Census.

Tradition connects the place with Rishi Kardam who practised penance (*tapasya*) here for many years. His son Kapilamuni took birth and composed Sankhya Shastra here. Its name is said to have been derived from the tradition that Brahma came here to attend the marriage of Kardam Rishi on the back of a *hans* (goose). The sacred Saraswati is said to have flowed by the place and Pandavas came here and offered *pinds* to their forefathers.

A Shiva temple and Bindusar *tirtha* is located here. The people worship Shiva and come in great number on *Somavati Amavas* to take holy bath in the tank.

Kalayat (Tahsil Narwana)

It lies at 29° 40' north latitude and 76° 15' east longitude and is situated on Narwana-Kaithal road. Its population according to 1971 Census was 9,274.

Kalayat is located on an old mound and is an ancient place associated with Kapilamuni, who wrote Sankhya Shastra. The name Kalayat seems to be derived from Kaplayat. Here he is said to have delivered a discourse of Sankhya Shastra to his mother Devbuti. *Mahabharata* and *Vamana Purana* referred to a *tirtha* known as Kapila Hrada popularly known as Kapilmuni *tirtha*. There are two brick temples which date back to circa 700 A.D. These temples are built with carved bricks without any mortar and are very good examples of early temple architecture and show an unrivalled creative flowering in sculptural art. Ancient sculptures in great number have also been found from the site. According to traditions, the temples were formerly seven in number and were destroyed during the times of Aurangzeb. Even Rodgers during his archaeological survey in 1878-79 found four temples near Kapilmuni *tirtha*¹. According to a legend, Raja Salivahna who got cured of his skin disease here, got these temples built. There is another old Durga temple built in Mughal style. The architecture of fortlike multi-storied houses in the town is indicative of the pre-Mughal days.

The place has schools, hospitals and other basic amenities.

Narwana

It is the headquarters of the sub-division and tahsil of the same name and is connected by rail as well as road. It is situated 37

1. Archaeological Survey of India, Report, 1878-79, XIV, p. 40-41.

kilometres north-west of Jind, at 29° 36' north latitude and 76° 07' east longitude. It had a population of 14,037 in 1961 and 21,319 in 1971.

Narwana is said to be the corrupted name of the word, 'Nirvan' which means salvation. There is a tomb of Sufi saint Hazrat Gaibi Sahib who is said to have miraculously disappeared in ground. There is a tank around the tomb.

The town has PWD rest house, canal rest house, schools, colleges, hospitals, bus stand and other basic amenities.

Sajooma (Tahsil Narwana)

It is situated near Kalayat and lies at 29° 44' north latitude and 76° 16' east longitude. It had a population of 3,283 in 1971.

The place is said to be connected with a sage Sukhdev Muni who practised penance here for 25 years. The *smadh* of the saint where an annual fair is held is believed to be the site of a *gufa* (cave) where the saint used to live. There is a tank known as *Surya tirtha* which finds mention in *Mahabharata* and *Vamana Purana*. The bath in the tank is considered to be sacred.

Safidon

The town is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. It is situated on the bank of the Hansi branch of the Western Jumna canal, 35 kilometres north-east of Jind at 29° 24' north latitude and 76° 40' east longitude. The population of the town according to the 1971 Census was 12,010.

The place is possibly the site of Sarpadevi or Sarpidadhi referred in *Mahabharata* and *Vamana Purana*. It is associated with snake sacrifice of Janamejaya son of Parikshit. The latter lost his life in the struggle against the Nagas of Taxila which was later avenged by his son Janamejaya, symbolised in the epic tradition of Sarpasatra (snake sacrifice) which possibly took place at Sarpadevi. There are three ancient temples and *tirthas* of Negesvara Mahadeva, Nagadamani Devi and Nagashetra which are held in great esteem.

It has a rest house, schools, hospital and other basic amenities.

Other Legendary Places

Besides the places described in the earlier pages, there are many *tirthas* mentioned in the old texts, which are located in the

district. A description of more important places alongwith the legends associated with them is given below:

Asvini-Kumara Tirtha.—It lies at village Assan, 14 kilometres east of Jind and is associated with the Vedic twin deities Asvins. Bathing here on Tuesday has sanctifying effect. It is mentioned in the *Mahābharta*, *Padma*, *Narada* and *Vamana* Puranas.

Varaha.—It lies at village Brah 10 kilometres from Jind. According to the *Vamana* Purana, this well-known *tirtha* was praised by Vishnu and bathing here is considered as helpful in the attainment of final beatitude. The *Padma* and the *Mahābharta* inform us that it was the place of Vishnu who stayed here in his boar incarnation. A stay at this place is considered equivalent to the benefit of an *Agnistoma* sacrifice.

Ekahamsa.—It lies at the village Ikas, 5 kilometres south-west of Jind. According to a local tradition it is associated with Krishna who concealed himself here in the guise of *hans* for escaping from *gopies* who sought him in the same form.

Munjavata.—It lies at the village Nirjan, 6 kilometres from Jind. The place according to the *Vamana* Purana is associated with Mahadeva. It is believed that after fasting here for a night one attains Ganapatya, the abode of Ganesa.

Yakshini Tirtha.—It lies at village Dkhnikhhera, 8 kilometres south of Jind. According to the *Vamana* Purana, it is located near Munjavata and is the place of Yakshini Mahagrāhi. It is believed that bathing here and propitiating the Yakshini and observing fast enable a person to shed all sins.

Pushkara.—It lies at the village Ponkar Kheri, 11 kilometres south of Jind. According to the Puranic tradition it was founded by Parasurama, the son of Jamadagni. The worship of gods and ancestors here is rewarded with the merit of *Asvamedha* sacrifice. Other places of religious significance here are Kapila Mahayaksha, one of the *dvarpalas* and his wife Ulukhalamekhala.

Kayasodhana.—It lies at village Kasohen, 16 kilometres, north of Jind, in Narwana tahsil. This *tirtha* according to the *Vamana* Purana is the purifier of the body and giver of final beatitude.

Srītirtha.—It lies at village Simla in Narwana tahsil. This is the most exalted *tirtha*, the abode of Salagrama. It is believed that after taking bath here, one is rewarded with the constant presence of the divine Mother.

Sankhini.—It is a *Devi tirtha* at village Sanghan in Narwana tahsil. It is considered a place of salvation.

Arantuka.—It lies at village Batra in Narwana tahsil. According to *Vamana Purana*, the *tirtha* lies on the bank of the Saraswati. Bathing and fasting here is considered sacred.

Dasasyamedha tirtha.—It lies at the village Didwara in Safidon tahsil, 13 kilometres north of Safidon. Bathing here with devotion is considered to have the merit of ten Asvamedha sacrifices.

Aruna tirtha.—The *tirtha* lies at village Anta, 6 kilometres south of Safidon. It finds mention in the *Mahabharata*.

Panchanada.—It lies at village Hat, about 10 kilometres south-west of Safidon. The creation of this *tirtha* is attributed to Rudra. Inhabited by the gods, Panchanada *tirtha* is considered the remover of all sins.

Koti tirtha.—It is situated near village Hat. Lord Rudra created a crore of *tirthas* here, it was known as *Koti tirtha*. It is associated with Siva Kotisvara and it is believed that by bathing here one gets the religious merit of performing five *yajnas*.

Mention may also be made of Parasara tank and a brick temple of Mahadeva at Paju Kalan (5 kilometres north-west of Safidon), Suraj kund built in honour of sun god at Kalwa (15 kilometres south-west of Safidon), temple of Mahadeva at Barod (5½ kilometres north-east of Safidon) and a tank named after the Vedic sage Vasishtha at Budha Khera (12 kilometres north-west of Safidon).

Julana (Tahsil Jind)

The town is situated on Delhi-Ferozepur railway line, 20 K.M. from Jind. It lies at 29° 07' north latitude and 76° 24' east longitude. It had a population of 6,890 in 1971.

It is a famous market for *gur* and *khandsari*. The places of public utility include a post and telegraph office, police station and primary health centre.

Uchana (Tahsil Narwana)

The town is situated on Jind-Patiala-Chandigarh road. It is a railway station on Delhi-Ferozepur railway line. It lies at 29° 28' north latitude and 76° 11' east longitude. It had a population of 6,329 in 1971.

There is a famous *dharmarth netra chakitsala*, built by a *Sanyasi Ganesha Nand* through public donation. The other places of public utility include a milk — chilling centre and a big grain market.

TABLES OF APPENDIX



TABLE
Normals and Extremes of

Station	No. of years		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Jind	48	(a)	17.0	18.8	9.7	9.1	11.7	53.6	142.2
		(b)	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.1	7.0
Narwana	10	(a)	19.9	16.8	11.3	3.3	9.5	38.0	178.3
		(b)	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	2.0	5.6
(ind JDistrict)		(a)	18.5	17.8	10.5	6.2	10.6	45.8	160.3
		(b)	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.5	6.3

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

(*) Based on all available data up to 1975

(**) Years of occurrence given in brackets

I

Rainfall

Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per- centage of normal year**	Lowest annual rainfall as per- centage of normal year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
								Amount (mm)	Date
129.0	97.3	9.9	2.0	7.6	507.9	220 (1933)	29 (1939)	225.5	1953, July 11
6.4	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	27.9				
160.7	113.9	28.5	3.9	8.2	592.3	143 (1960)	55 (1961)	196.9	1953, July 11
5.5	3.6	1.7	0.2	0.7	23.3				
144.9	105.6	19.2	2.9	7.9	550.2	203 (1933)	27 (1939)		
5.9	3.7	1.1	0.1	0.7	25.5				

TABLE II
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
 (Data 1901—1948)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
101—200	2	701—800	2
201—300	4	801—900	2
301—400	8		
401—500	13	901—1,000	1
501—600	9	1,001—1,100	2
601—700	3		

TABLE—III
Details of Sowing and Harvesting of Crops

Name of crop	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting
Sugarcane	February-March	December—February
Cotton	May-June	October-November
Paddy	May-June	Do
Bajra	June-July	September-October
Wheat	October—December	April
Gram	15th September-15th October	March-April
Barley	October-November	April

TABLE IV
Area Under Principal Crops in Jind District

Name of crop	(000 Hectares)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Sugarcane	15.3	17.5	18
Cotton	20	20.1	19.7
Paddy	13.3	13.4	12
Bajra	84	89.5	86
Wheat	107.5	104.3	96
Gram	95.2	98.3	69.6
Barley	10	8.2	17.4



TABLE

Average Yield/Hectare and Production of Principal

Year	Sugarcane		Cotton		Paddy	
	Average yield	Produc- tion	Average yield	Produc- tion (Bales of 180 Kg)	Average yield	Produc- tion
1972-73	4,817	72	182	20	1,320	17
1973-74	4,171	73	425	25	1,493	20
1974-75	3,561	64	228	24	994	12



V

Crops (Average yield in Kg. per hectare)

(Production in 000 tonnes)							
Bajra		Wheat		Gram		Barley	
Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production
681	57	1,717	186	662	63	586	6
800	77	1,611	168	621	61	488	4
460	40	1,701	163	610	43	780	8



TABLE VI
Fertilizer Distributed

Year	Chemical fertilizer distributed (tonnes)			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
1966-67	312	6		318
1967-68	1,474	62	22	1,558
1968-69	1,645	138	49	1,832
1969-70	1,968	140	64	2,172
1970-71	2,734	192	138	3,064
1971-72	3,691	173	69	3,933
1972-73	4,191	194	29	4,413
1973-74	3,850	298	61	4,209
1974-75	3,042	189	44	3,245

TABLE VII
Loans and Grants advanced by Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board
(In Rs)

Sr. No.	Industry	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1.	Non-Edible Oil	1,200	55,050	—	—	—	38,000
2.	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	3,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
3.	Limestone	—	—	—	—	2,500	21,800
4.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	6,068	14,068	—	—	1,500	6,000
5.	Gobar Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Match	2,350	8,350	—	—	3,250	9,250
7.	Fibre	430	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gur Khandasari	800	65,700	—	—	2,800	43,290
9.	Pottery	6,900	1,96,400	—	—	1,500	45,000
10.	Leather Industries	—	—	—	—	2,000	21,000
11.	Khadi Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Oil Ghani	—	—	—	—	—	16,000
Total		20,748	3,46,568	—	—	3,550	2,00,340

TABLE VIII
Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles on Road

Year	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Auto-Rick-shaws	Jeeps	Cars	Taxis	Other Public Service Vehicles	Goods Vehicles	Tractors	Miscellaneous
1973-74	338	1	103	76	10	113	166	247	46
1974-75	319	2	71	68	24	131	129	439	50

TABLE IX
Rest Houses

Sr. No.	Place	Name of Rest House
1	2	3
A. TAHSIL JIND		
1.	Jind	P.W.D. (B & R)
2.	Jind	Canal
3.	Jind	Sainik Rest House
4.	Dhatrath	Canal
5.	Ramkali	Do
6.	Pegan	Do
7.	Julana	Do
B. TAHSIL SAFIDON		
8.	Safidon	P.W.D. (B & R)
9.	Jamni	Canal
10.	Anta	Do
11.	Moana	Do
12.	Hoshiarpur	Do
C. TAHSIL NARWANA		
13.	Narwana	Canal
14.	Narwana	P.W.D. (B & R)
15.	Dhakal	Canal
16.	Tarkha	Do
17.	Baroda	Do
18.	Badsikri	Do
19.	Bata	Do

1	2	3
20.	Kurar	Canal
21.	Hansdehar	Do
22.	Kharal	Do
23.	Kharalwal	Do
24.	Danauda	Do
25.	Uchana	P.W.D. (B. & R.)
26.	Rajaund	Police Rest House

TABLE X
Post Offices as on March 31, 1975

Head Post Office	Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Office
1	2	3
Jind		1. Abirka 2. Bibipur 3. Daryawala 4. Dalamwala 5. Igra 6. Intal Kalan 7. Khunga 8. Kandala 9. Jhanj Kalan 10. Nirjan 11. Ramrai 12. Shahabpur 13. Pindara 14. Sindhvi Khera 15. Gunkali 16. Kharak Ramji 17. Roopgarh 18. Chaura Kuan, Jind 19. Rohtak Road, Jind 20. Panjabi Bazar, Jind 21. Railway Station, Jind
	Julana	22. Tajwan 23. Deverar 24. Dhigana 25. Hathwala 26. Karela 27. Karsola 28. Lajwana Kalan 29. Nalwi 30. Nandgarh 31. Nidana 32. Zafargarh 33. Pauli 34. Budha Khera Lather 35. Meherera

TABLE X—*contd.*

1	2	3
	Samlo Kalan	36. Baroli 37. Gharwali 38. Gatauli 39. Buwana 40. Kinana
	Narwana	41. Amargarh 42. Badanpur 43. Balerkha 44. Dublain 45. Danoda Kalan 46. Dhakal 47. Dhamtan 48. Dharodi 49. Dumarkha 50. Ghaso Kalan 51. Kalwan 52. Kharal 53. Kabarchha 54. Mangalpura 55. Phuran Kalan 56. Sancha Khera 57. Ujhana 58. Laun 59. Pipaltha 60. Phulian Kalan 61. Dhaba Tek Singh 62. Rashidan 63. Khararwal 64. Rajgarh 65. Narwana City
	Kalayot	66. Badsikri Kalan 67. Balu 68. Bata 69. Chushala 70. Dhanauri 71. Kalayat Mandi 72. Kharak Pandwan 73. Kurar 74. Kelram 75. Mataur 76. Simla 77. Sanghan 78. Dhundwa 79. Sudkain Khurd 80. Sajooma
	Uchana	81. Baroda 82. Kasohan 83. Ghogrian 84. Karsindhu 85. Uchana Khurd 86. Khatkar 87. Budain 88. Barsola 89. Kakrod 90. Makhand
	Safidon	91. Safidon City 92. Anchra Kalan 93. Bagru Kalan 94. Bhosiana

TABLE X—*contd.*

1	2	3
		95. Didwara
		96. Hat
		97. Memnabad
		98. Singhana
		99. Ramnagar
		100. Rajhala
		101. Paju Kalan
	Pilu Khera	102. Bhambwa
		103. Budha Khera
		104. Hadwa
		105. Bhartana
		106. Gangoli
		107. Ladana
		108. Morkhi
		109. Siwaha
		110. Jamni
		111. Kalwa
	Rajaund	112. Durana
		113. Rohera
		114. Thal
		115. Ardana
		116. Moana
		117. Malakpur
	Dhatrat	118. Baghana
		119. Chuhapur
		120. Mohmadpur
		121. Naguran
		122. Ritauli
	Alewah	123. Badhana
		124. Bahri
		125. Dhillowal
		126. Kathana
		127. Khanda
		128. Pegan
		129. Popra
	Dauhla	130. Chhater
		131. Kachrana
		132. Sandil
		133. Mandi Kalan
		134. Lodhar
		135. Kalesar
		136. Thuha

TABLE XI
Collection of Land Revenue/Land Holdings Tax

(in Rupees)

Year	Land Holdings Tax	Land Revenue	Surcharge	Special Charge	Cess on Commercial Crops	Local Rate
1966-67	..	4,24,741	57,072	10,030	2,64,596	4,56,480
1967-68	..	4,25,344	56,565	8,619	2,98,910	4,46,720
1968-69	..	3,98,426	53,461	6,061	2,90,228	3,66,117
1969-70	..	4,53,100	60,043	8,424	3,12,423	3,09,151
1970-71	..	4,41,695	55,113	13,361	2,65,741	3,12,980
1971-72	..	4,39,303	52,417	6,815	2,51,731	3,37,501
1972-73	..	5,15,039	53,671	6,471	3,28,562	1,96,056
1973-74	*34,37,145	..	1,790	1,367	..	1,32,776
1974-75	*75,73,305	..	1,548	420	114	..

*Including arrears of land revenue.

TABLE XII
Judicial Work done by Panchayats

(Civil Cases)

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases instituted during the year	Cases decided	Cases pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5
1969-70	119	269	292	96
1970-71	96	178	212	62
1971-72	62	222	197	87
1972-73	115	338	346	157
1973-74	157	221	290	88
1974-75	116	190	229	77

TABLE XIII

Judicial Work done by Panchayats

(Criminal Cases)

Year	Cases pending in the beginning of the Year	Cases Instituted during the year	Cases Decided during the year	Cases Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5
1969-70	8	40	32	16
1970-71	16	19	21	10
1971-72	10	12	12	10
1972-73	17	17	19	15
1973-74	15	19	12	11
1974-75	22	1	9	14

TABLE XIV

Development and Public Utility Work done by Panchayats

Year	Educational			Public Health and Sanitation			Miscellaneous
	School Buildings constructed	Libraries Started	Reading Rooms Opened	Wells Constructed	Buildings Constructed for Veterinary / Dispensaries and First-Aid Centres	Buildings Constructed for Hospitals / Dispensaries	Panchayat Ghars constructed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969-70	38	6	11	46	22	6	9
1970-71	46	10	5	46	20	6	8
1971-72	19	..	..	19	9	1	3
1972-73	18	25	2	16	3	..	2
1973-74	31	19	..	22	3	1	8
1974-75	32	58	38	23	10	2	7

TABLE XV
Income of Panchayats

Year	House Tax (Rs.)	Grant-in-aid (Rs.)	Voluntary contribution (Rs.)	Other sources (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1969-70	75,945	1,55,748	68,265	3,21,645	6,21,603
1970-71	70,993	4,90,543	52,209	72,086	6,85,831
1971-72	79,303	3,40,529	25,849	82,407	5,28,088
1972-73	1,83,111	3,09,111	41,041	2,11,378	7,44,641
1973-74	2,00,022	2,88,997	17,273	1,59,793	6,66,08
1974-75	13,86,480	4,25,267	11,178	1,30,562	19,53,487

TABLE XVI
Medical Institutions

(1) Civil Hospitals

1. Jind
2. Narwana
3. Safidon

(2) Primary Health Centres

1. Julana
2. Kalwa
3. Siamlo Kalan
4. Kalayat
5. Ghoghrian
5. Ujhana
7. Rajaund

(3) Rural Dispensaries

1. Balu
2. Chatter
3. Dhatrat

(4) Civil Dispensary

1. Uchana

(5) Railway Dispensary

1. Jind

(6) School Health Clinic

1. Jind

(7) T. B. Centre

1. Jind

(8) Ayurvedic Dispensaries

1. Shahpur
2. Ramrai
3. Bibipur

4. Karela
5. Lajwana Khurd
6. Didwara
7. Hat
8. Bhambwa
9. Naguran
10. Alewah
11. Dhamtan
12. Uchana Kalan
13. Danoda Kalan
14. Durjanpur
15. Dumarkha Kalan

(9) Private Hospitals

1. Jain Free Eye Hospital, Jind
2. Dharmarth Netra Chikitshala, Uchana

TABLE XVII
Important Labour Laws

Subject matter	Name of the Act	Whether Central or State Act	Main provisions
1	2	3	4
Working Conditions, industrial Safety, hygiene and welfare inside the place of work	1. The Factories Act, 1948	Central Act	Elaborate provisions have been made in the Act regarding the conditions of work inside the factories including hours of work, employment of young persons, leave with wages, occupational diseases, safeguard for health, promotion of safety and welfare of workers and special provisions for young persons and women. Welfare measures like first-aid appliances, canteens, creches, cold drinking water, etc. near the places of work have also been provided under the Act.
	2. The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Central Act	The Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail by railways or connected with a port authority within the limit of any port. It also prohibits employment of children in the workshops connected with bidi-making, carpet weaving, cement manufacture (including bagging of cement), cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, manufacture of matches, explosives and fire works, mica cutting and splitting, shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning and wool cleaning.

TABLE XVII—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
	3. The Punjab Shops and commercial Establishments Act, 1958	State Act	The Act regulates conditions of work and terms of employment of workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments and in those industrial establishments which are not covered under the Factories Act, 1948. It covers hours of work, holidays, leave with wages, employment of children and their working hours, closing and opening hours of shops, health safety, maternity benefits and welfare.
Wages	1. The payment of wages Act, 1936	Central Act	The Act regulates timely payment of wages without any unauthorised deductions.
	2. The minimum Wages Act, 1948	Central Act	The Act provides for fixation of minimum wages, working hours, weekly rest, etc.
Industrial relations	1. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Central Act	The Act provides for settlement of industrial disputes, lay-off payment and payments at the time of retrenchment. As a result of an amendment (in 1965) in section 2-A of the Act, any individual can raise a dispute relating to his dismissal.
	2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Central Act	The Act requires employers to make standing orders defining terms of employment of workers on specified matters and to get them certified by the certifying officer.
Trade Unions	The Indian Trade Unions, Act, 1926	Central Act	The Act makes provisions for the registration of trade unions and describes the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities of registered trade unions.
Social Security	1. The Workmen's Compensation, Act, 1923	Central Act	The Act provides for payment of compensation to workmen in the case of injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It also provides for payment of compensation for certain occupational diseases.
	2. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	Central Act	The Act provides for five types of benefits to the employees, viz. sickness benefit, maternity benefit, dependent benefit, disablement benefit and medical benefit.

TABLE XVII—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
	3. The Em- ployees' Pro- vident Funds Act, 1952	Central Act	The Act seeks to make a provision for the future of an industry worker after he retires or is retrenched or for his dependents in case of his early death.
	4. The Mater- nity Benefit Act, 1961	Central Act	The Act provides for payment of cash benefit and paid leave to women workers for specified period before and after child birth and for other incidental matters.
	5. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965	State Act	All unpaid accumulations of work-ers have to be paid to the Labour Welfare Board, constituted for the purpose by the state government, which keeps a sepa-rate account to be utilised by it for defraying the cost of carrying out measures for pro-moting the welfare of the labour and their dependents.
	6. The Pay- ment of Gratuity Act, 1972	Central Act	To provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity for employees engaged in factories, mines, oil-fields, plantation, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Gratuity shall be pay-able to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years. Gratuity payable under this Act shall not be liable to attachment in execution of any decree of a court.
Housing	The Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956	State Act	The Act provides for the ad-ministration, allotment, real-isation of rent, etc. in connection with quarters constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme.
Bonus	The payment of Bonus Act, 1965	Central Act	Every establishment whether running in profit or loss is required to pay a minimum bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent.
Leave	The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays and Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965.	State Act	Every establishment has to allow to its employees the following national holidays : National Holidays 3 (i.e. 26th January, 15th August and 2nd October) Festival Holidays 5 Casual Leaves 7 Sick Leaves 14

TABLE XVII—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
Welfare of Transport Workers	The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	Central Act	The Act provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates the conditions of their work. It applies to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers.
Welfare of contract Workers	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	Central Act	The Act regulates the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and provides for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.





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GLOSSARY

- Abiana*—Water rate
Adna Malik—Inferior owner
Ala Malik—Superior owner
Bachh—Distribution of revenue over holdings
Bagar—Desert tract
Banjar—Barren or uncultivated land
Barat—A marriage party
Barani—Land dependent on rain
Barseem—Green fodder
Bastis—Settlements
Bhajan Mandlis—Singing parties
Biswadar—Land owner
Bori—Sunn-hemp
Chahi—Land irrigated by wells
Chakis—Flour mill
Charhawa—Offerings
Chopal—A village guest house
Chowki—Police post
Dal—Pulse
Dalia—Porridge
Dhal Bachh—Total demand from each land owner
Dharmasala—Rest house in towns
Dhoti—Long piece of cotton cloth, worn by men and women, round the waist
Dranti—Sickle
Faquir—Mendicant
Ghers—Cattle shed
Gopis—Female disciples of Krishna
Got—Family lineage
Grahs—Plannets
Gugga Pir—A Muslim Pir
Halwai—One who makes sweat-meats
Inams—Cash allowance
Jaimala—Garland
Jama—Land revenue demand
Jama—Revenue
Jamabandis—Rent roll
Jhanki—A tableau
Jootis—Shoes
Kal—Famine
Kallar—Soil affected by alkaline salt
Kamiz—Shirt
Kanal—A measure of land
Kassi—Spade
Kotwali—Police station
Kuhari—Axe
Kund—Tank
Lagan—Time of marriage
Lande—Script used for book-keeping
Mahal—A revenue estate
Malikana—Fee paid in recognition of proprietary title
Mandis—Grain market
Maurusi—Tenants-at-will
Moorah—Stool of cane and reeds
Muafi—Land exempted from rent freehold tenant
Muttor—Waste land
Muzarian-i-ghairmaurusi—Tenants without hereditary cultivating rights
Muzarian-i-maurusi—Cultivators with hereditary cultivating rights
Nadi—Small stream
Nauratras—The first nine days of the bright half of Asvina or Chaitra

Nehri—Land irrigated by canal

Nizamat—Sub-division

Palangs—Beds

Pansari—Grocer

Pattidari—Land held on ancestral or customary shares

Peeras—Small stool made of sunn-hemp

Phera—Marriage ceremony of going round the fire

Pindas—Ancestor worship, offering of food to dead ancestor

Pinds—Food offerings

Purohit—A priest

Purnima—Full moon night

Roti—Chapati, that unleavened bread

Sadhu—Holy man

Sahukar—Money lender

Sailab—Flooded or land kept wet by river

Salwar—A kind of trousers worn by women

Samad—A raised platform for worship

Sanskar—Sacred rite

Sanyas—Renouncing worldly life

Sarkar—A sub-division of a Suba, a district in pre-British days

Sem—Soil affected by sub-soil moisture and unfit for cultivation

Shamiana—Tent

Shamlat—Common land

Shivala—Shiv temple

Shivratri—A sacred day for worship of Shiv

Shradhas—Ceremony for the propitiation of the dead

Tappa—A group of landholders

Taviz—An amulet

Tehbajari—Rent charged for use of municipal land

Thana—Police station

Thathera—Brass worker

Thur—Land affected by white or ash coloured salt

Tirtha—Place of pilgrimage

Yajana—An act of conducting a sacrifice

Zamindar—Land-holder

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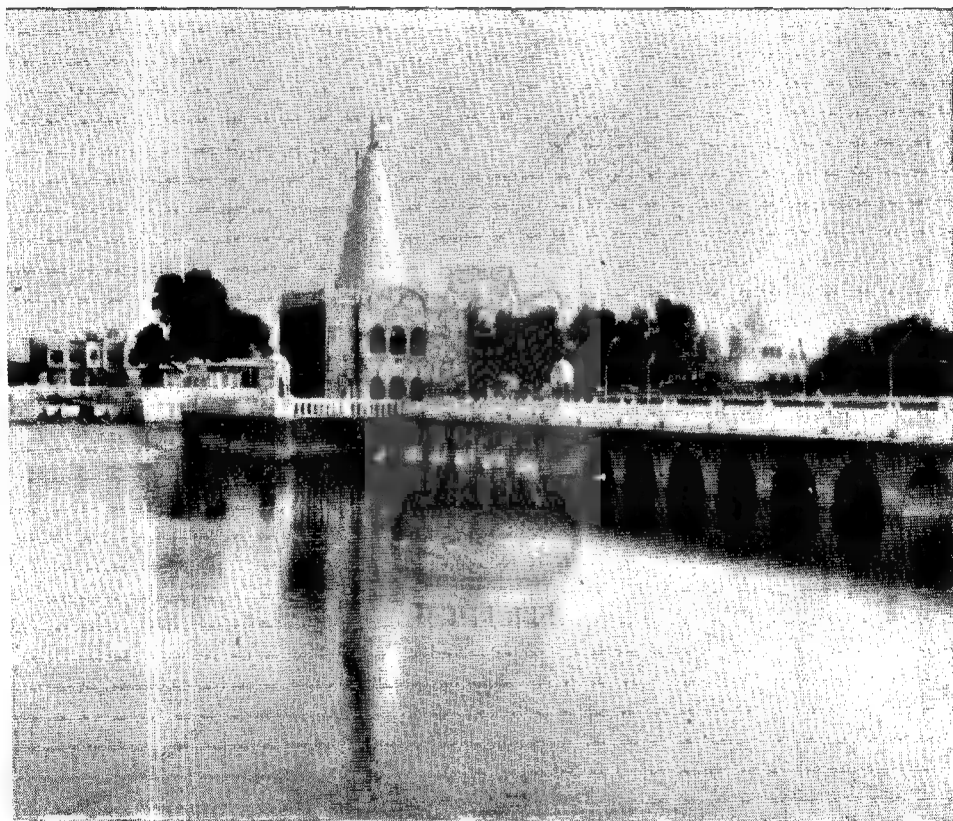
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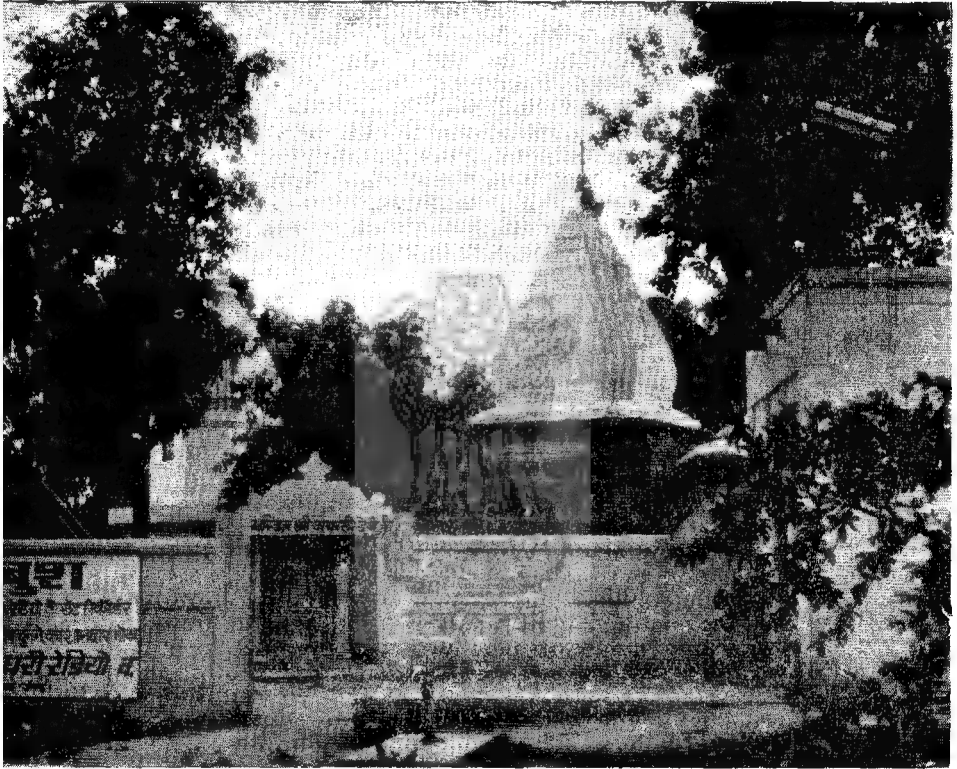
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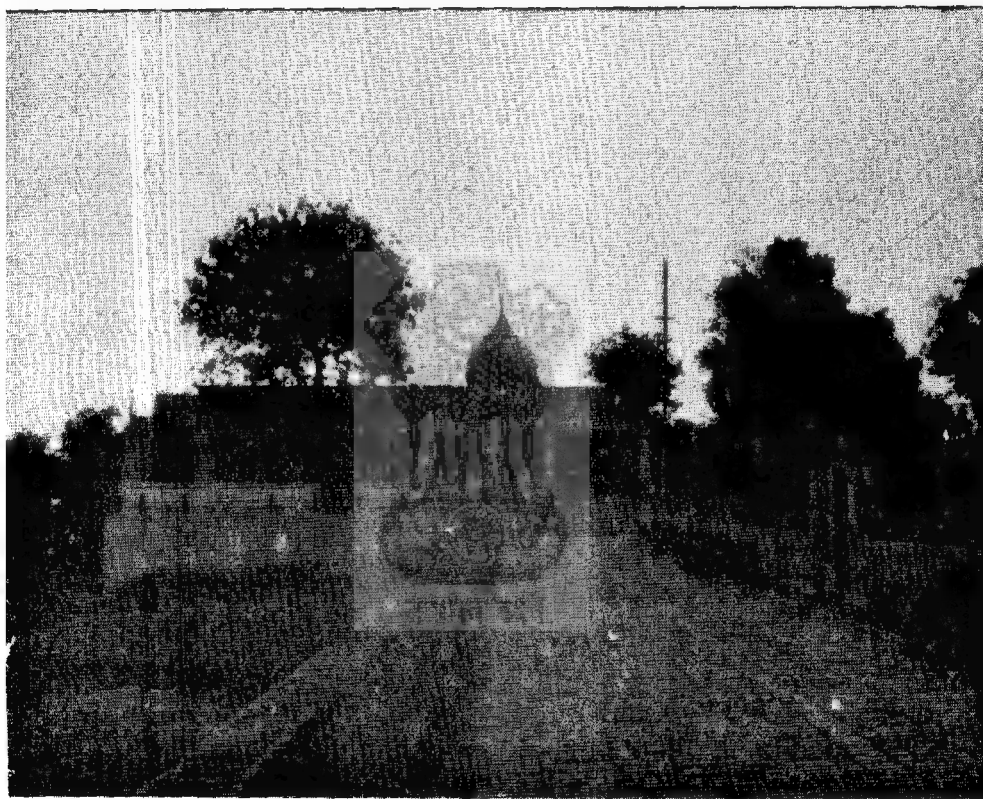
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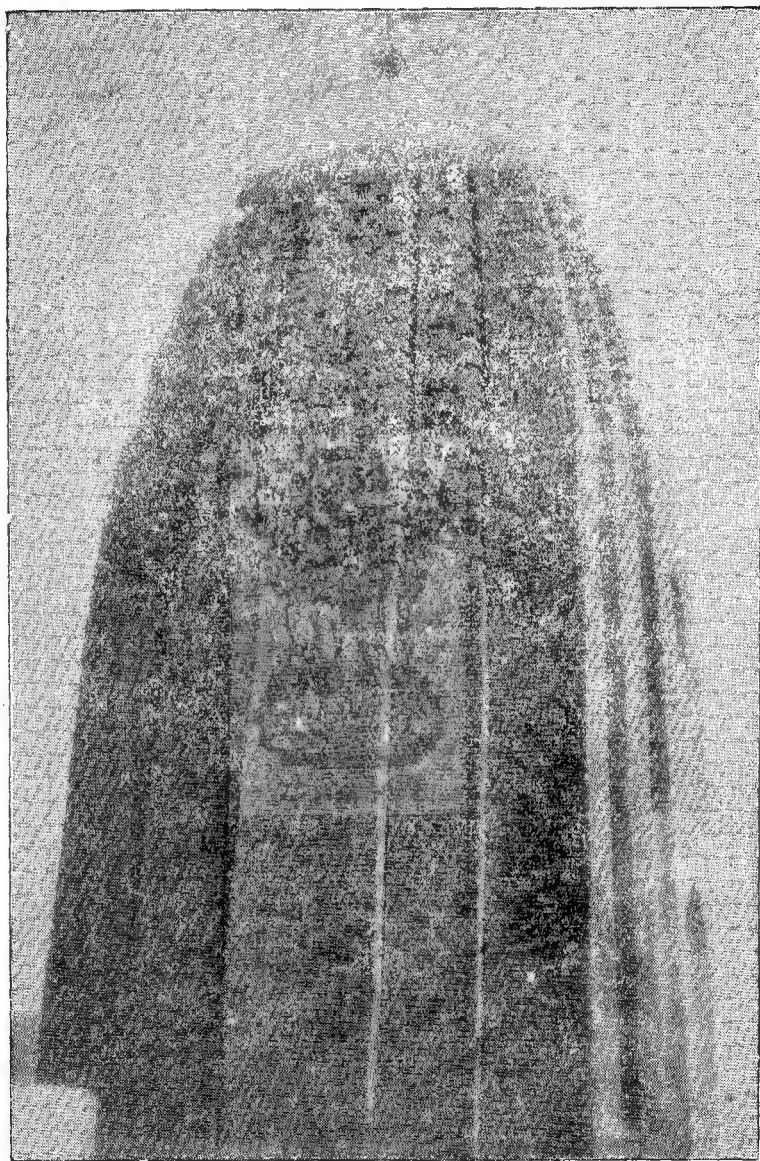
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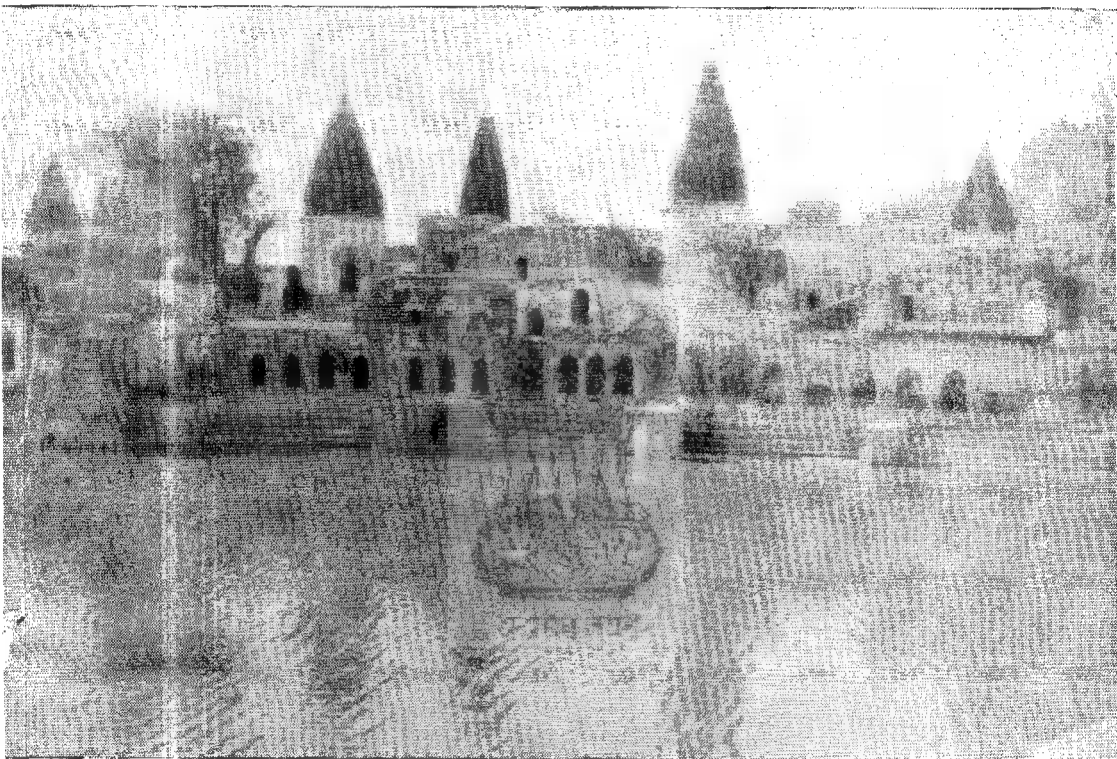
Jainti Devi Temple, Jind



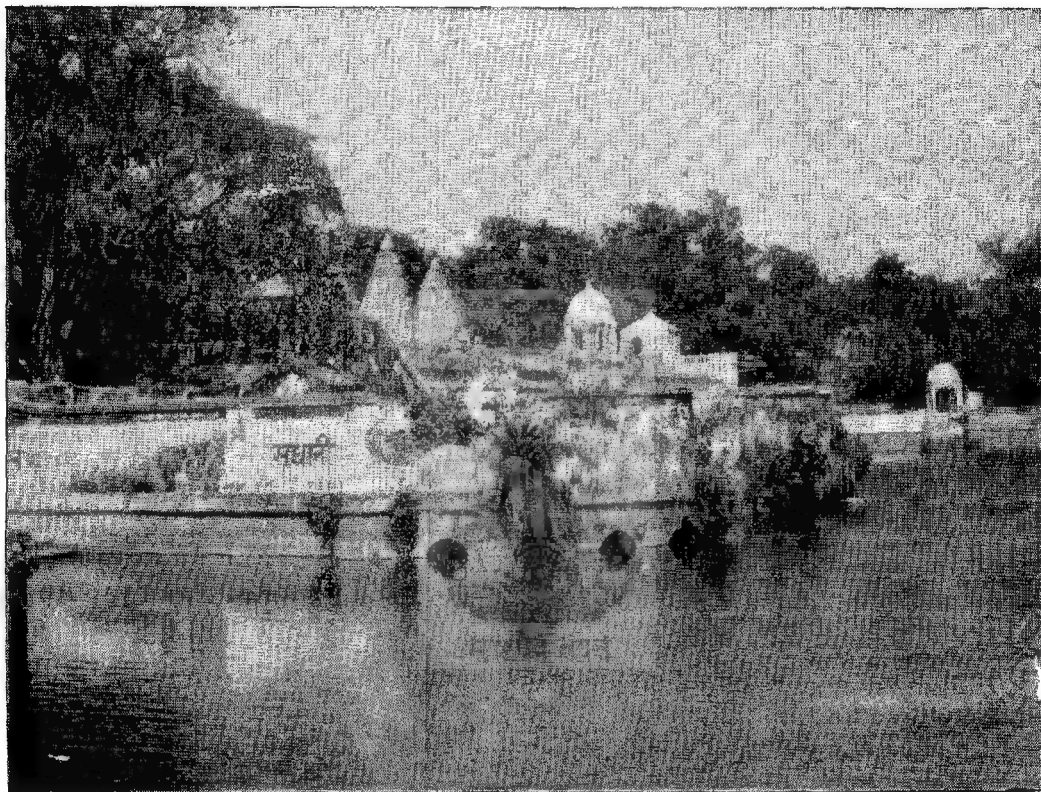
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Brick Temple at Kalayat



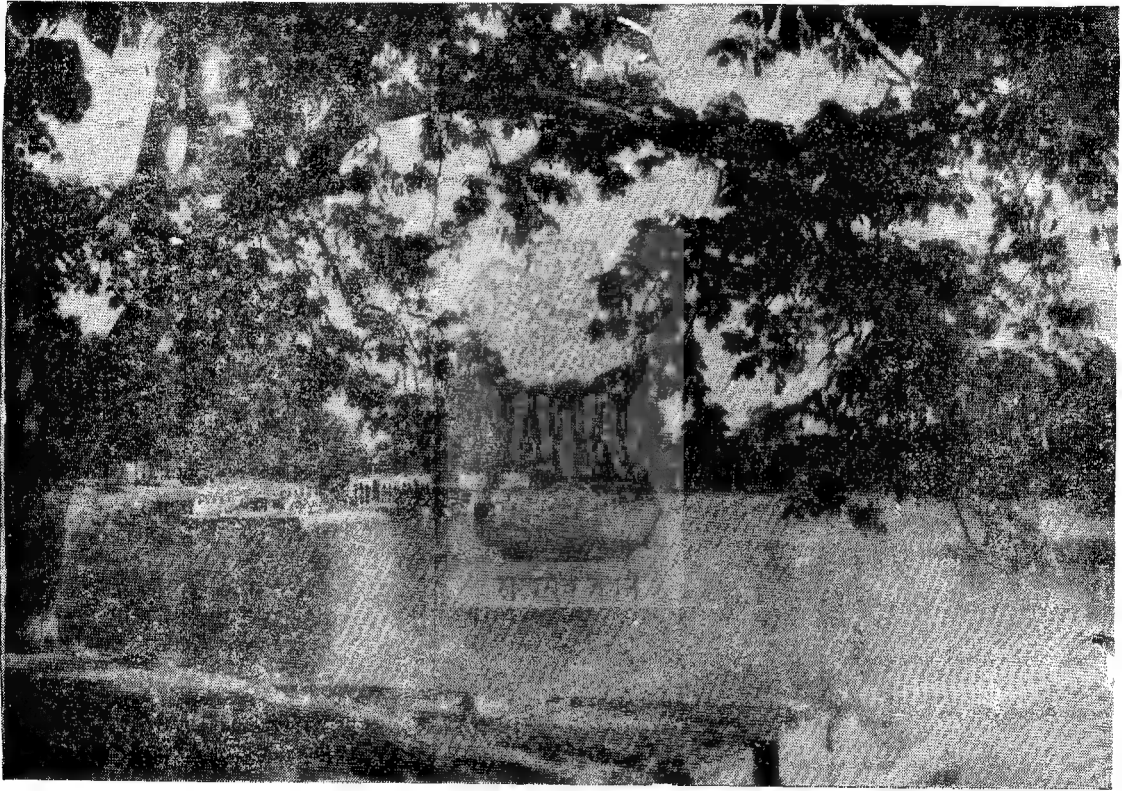
Kapil Muni Temple at Kalayat



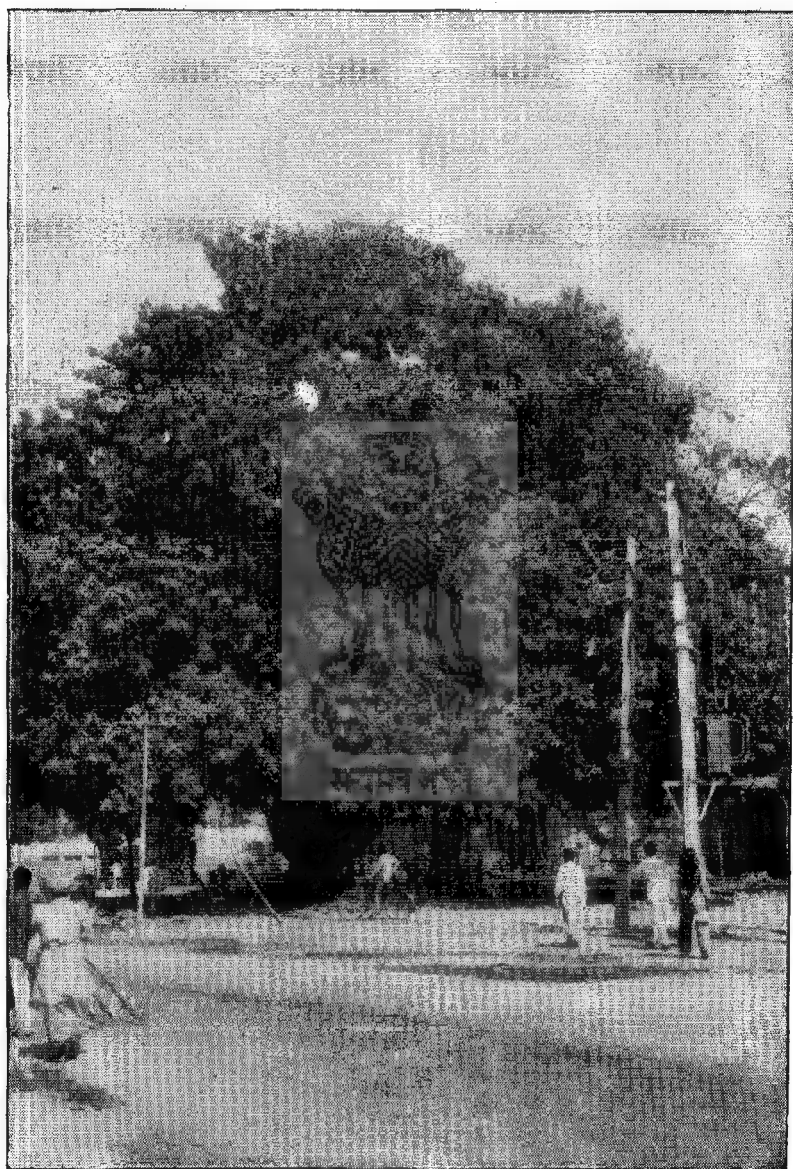
Sarpa Devi Temple and Tank at Safidon



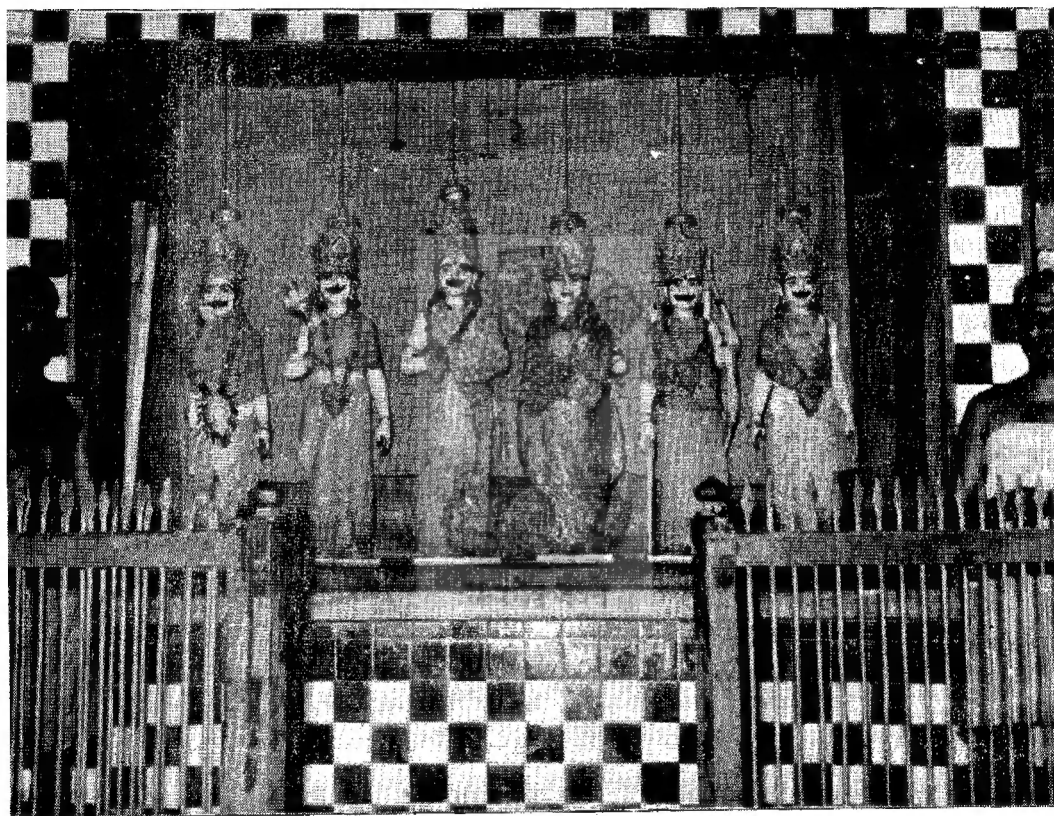
Parshuram Temple at Ramrai



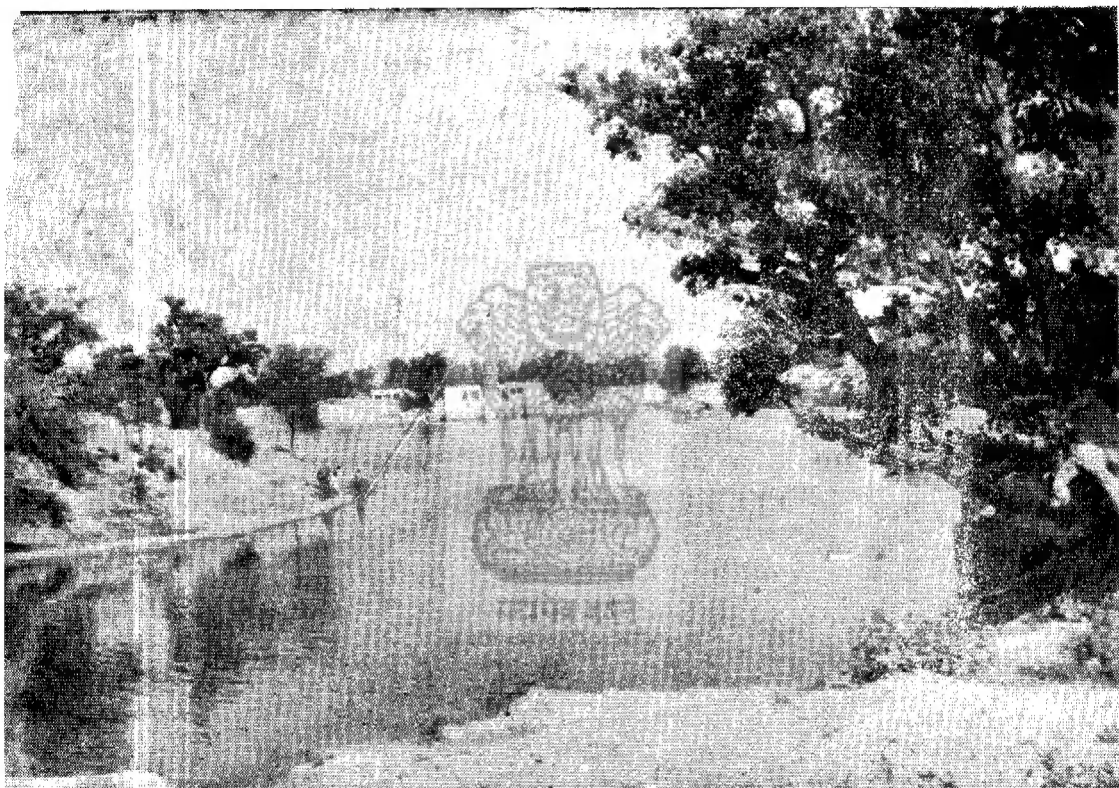
Holy Tank at Ramrai



Historical Bo-Tree near Sarpa Devi Temple



Ancient Temple showing Five Pandavas, Pandu Pindara



Historical Temple and Tank, Pandu Pindara



Gurdwara built in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur, Dhamtan

DISTRICT JIND GENERAL MAP MARCH 1975

Scale 1 : 250,000 Kilometres.

Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometres

